FOR CYCLES
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 300 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER.
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We have prepared an Oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
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BOMBAY

SHIPPING

THE MOGUL LINE.

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

S. S. "JEDDAH" 4,682 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 8th January, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particuuars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
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Bombay, 13th December, 1922. 15146

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.
1922			
23rd Dec.	..	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,,	..	CHINA	7,952
1923			
6th January	..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,,	..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,,	..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,,	..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	..	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	..	MACEDONIA †	11,089
3rd March	..	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	..	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	..	KASAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th ,,	..	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,		Steamers.	Tons.
1922.			
22nd December	..	MULBEBRA	9,100
1923 ,,			
5th January	..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,,	..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February	..	GAMARIA *	5,255
16th ,,	..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	..	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	..	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	..	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	..	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	..	MERKARA	8,285

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922			
21th December	..	SOUDAN	
1923			
12th Jan.	..	MOREA	..
22nd ,,	..	SICILIA	
9th Feb,	..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
24th ,,	..	SOUDAN.	
9th Mar,	..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Karmala.
28th ,,	..	SICILIA	
6th April	..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s, s, Nyanza,
28th ,,	..	SOUDAN	..
31st May	..	SICILIA	..

P. AND O, BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date		Steamers.	Tons.
1923.			
9th February	..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dates about		Steamers	Destination.
21st December	..	BANKURA	Busra viaKarachi. Coasting.
22nd ,,	..	VASNA	Busra via Karachi
23rd ,,	..	LINGA	.. Karachi via K'war
27th ,,	..	KAROA	.. East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

NOTICE.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
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P. O. Box 153.
Telephone No 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Dep.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

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Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Sailing about.
S.S. "Jalatarang" ..	4300 ..	31st Dec.
S.S. "Victoria" ..	4300 ..	15th Janu.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE.
91, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
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Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:— Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilhe, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
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Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,90,396
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
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Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq, B.A., LL.B. (Suba, Baroda State)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... 25,80,130.
Reserved Fund 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
AmballaCity	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 55,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ,, 45,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... ,, 89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD and SILVER imported.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
W. T. JONES.
Manager.

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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....! 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street.
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD
HEAD OFFICE:
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A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

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For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
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or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
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Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT
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HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES
ACCURATE DURABLE
Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE
SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD TENTAGE.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores Amrut Building, Baliard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at th G. I. P. Railway Goods yard Colaba on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

50 Bales Berar Cotton R. R. 670/92. No. 37 of 30-11-22, from Arvi and Colaba.
11 Bales of Berar Cotton.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES COTTON TROUSERINGS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT No. 1928 of 1922.

B. G. Gorio & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Sunderji Virji ..... Defendants.

Under instructions of Mr. Roberto Regazzoni the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the decree made on the 4th day of October 1922 and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Soonderji Virji the defendants, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, the following 20 Cases of Cotton Trouserings:—

B. G. 1800 G. C. made in Italy.—2986/7.—2 Cases Adriatico Extra.
B. G. 1796 G. C. made in Italy.—2965 and 2971.—2 Cases Adriatico Extra.
B. G. 1797 G. C. made in Italy.—2973/75.—3 Cases Indian "C."
B. G. 1790 G. C. made in Italy, 2913/19.—7 Cases Shikari "B."
B. G. 1794 G. C. made in Italy.—2953/54.—2 Cases Rubicone.
B. G. 1798 G. C. made in Italy.—2979.—1 Case Lancieri 128.
B. G. 1795 G. C. made in Italy.—2962/64.—3 Cases Mouline 45.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OF 20S YARN AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD., MILL AT HUBLI, ON ACCOUNT AND RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND ROOPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co., Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1922 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T. sell by public auction at The Bharat Mill Premises at Hubli (District Dharwar).

200 bales each 400 lb. Bharat Mill 20s. yarn in lots of 25 bales

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the sample at the Auctioneers' office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 20th December 1922. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

J. S. MODY & CO,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE of a Very Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road, to-day.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya widow and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Haya and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latif, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 18th day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4224 of 1921, wherein Haya, widow, and others are the Plaintiffs and Haya and others are the defendants the following property will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Grant Road Cross Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,441) three thousand four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484, New No. 14002, Old Survey No. 24, and New Survey No. 6958, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2482 to 2491, Street No. 16 and 1 to 10, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ruttonji, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Venkati Sakharam Gopaldas, and on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Ashmoran together with their appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at their office at Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 20th December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant daily at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of new bicycles, cotton piecegoods, satranjees, ploughs, cases of asofoetida, aligarh locks, nut cutters, toys, photographic materials, healds (weaving) needles in boxes, ink tablets, dress makers seeds, caps, parcels of woollen blankets, Moradabad brassware, shoes and slippers, brushes, metal ornaments, Indian perfumery, Indian soaps, brass buckles, glass globes, imitation pearls, samblades, parts of machinery, old clothing, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelledware, trunks and boxes, and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE SAW MILL BELONGING TO ABDUL HUSEIN ABDUL KADAR & CO., AT THE GORUPDAS ROAD, TANK BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Kanga & Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Harising Raunsing and Nenamal Bhimandas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees Messrs. Abdulhusein Allibhoy and Abdul Kader Abdulhusein by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th September 1921 made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, the entire plant and machinery of the above mentioned Saw Mill at the premises. Particulars:—

1 Motor 50 H.P. 400 volts 69 Amp. 3 cycles 50 period, A.C. Current by Messrs General Electric Company.
2. Motor 50 H.P. 400 volts 70 amps. 3 cycles 50 Periods A.C. Current by Messrs Turner Hoare and Co.

Both with starters and switches with complete electric switch board and with lighting installations.

4 Circular Saw Benches each taking saw 18 inches 24 inches 36 inches and 42 inches respectively.

1. Bend Saw.
1 Wood plaining machine by T. Robinson & Sons with other incidental machinery thereto and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the said Saw Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, application may be made to Messrs Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagees herein at their office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Auction sale of stock shelves, electric fittings and lights, reinforced wire partitions, carryingchair, bamboo stretchers, office appliances, writing desks, tables and cupboards, shelves, chairs, two small sheds with corrugated iron and one large lot of Indian cigarettes.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by public auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, at Alexandra Docks, No. 2.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT COW LANE GIRGAUM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Nathalal Narottamdas and another the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sunderrao Vidyaram alias Narayan Trimbak the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under Indentures of Mortgage dated the 12th August 1918 and further charge dated the 14th October 1920 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cow Lane (Girgaum outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 679, New No. 3075, Old Survey No. 516, and New Survey No. 7726 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 840 and Street No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rakhamabai on or towards the West by the property of Madhavrao Moroba, on or towards the North by the property of J. M. Deyds and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. D. R. Gandhi, Bondwriter at his office at Null Bazar or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers.

"H & B" English, Motor Bulbs Horn.

Double Twist Bugie Horn. As sketch Has 5 ins. Oval bell. Length overall 20 ins. Quite a good horn at this low price.

No. 1105-E, Brass, Rs. 20-0 each.
No. 1105-F, Nickel, Rs. 24-8 each.

The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY HOUSE,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON BALING PRESSES AT SURAT NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street by order of Messrs. R. F. and Son who owing to their occupation in other business wish to dispose of their Cotton Baling Press at Surat together with the lease hold land admeasuring about four wingas and a pucca built one storied Bungalow which is now in occupation of Messrs Ralli Bros. Office.

The Press is in running order; it had run last year and it is ready to work this year also and the cotton bales of Messrs. Ralli Bros and of other constituents are now being pressed. This year there is a bumper crop. The Press Machinery is up-to-date and is in perfect working order.

List of Machinery:—One Press by Nasmyth Wilson and CO. with two rams 14 in. dia. each and one middle ram 7¼ in. dia. Box 16'6." This Press is capable of finishing the bale in one operation. However, owing to pressure of work another Finisher or two 21" rams by Duncan Stewart & Co. has been fixed.

One Direct Acting Pumping Engine by Nasmyth Wilson & Co. with 12 long stroke Pumps.

One Kick-off Value has been placed only this year.

One Lancashire Boiler 206'x125 ibs. W. P.

One Donkey Feed Pump for Boiler. One Worthington Pump for well has been fixed this year.

One hand fire Engine, Cart, Weighing Scale, Stores including firewood and coal. Office furniture including one safe.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPERS, PRINTS BUTTONS, BLUE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS ETC, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

23 bales "Balmoral" superfine cream wove paper 20 by 30, 28lbs. in all 12,032lbs.
3 bales each 60 pieces white ground prints 31 in. in all 9,296 yards
2 cases satin buttons.
2 cases rubber ball.
12 cases daisy churns.
25 cases Marine blue.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed articles such as—gold and silver ornaments, clothes, lamps, utensils, sadi etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P. M.

One Studebaker Motor Car Landaulette 4-Cylinder 20-22 H P in good running order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Villas No. 110-11, Ridge Road Malabar Hill. Very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by John Robert and others rich glass crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, cottage piano by S. Rose & Co. nearly new, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, silver show cases, old blackwood furniture, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, Oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, English small and big ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, office writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book-cases, surgical instrument show-case, aluminium, utensils, gas stove nearly new, one Delarga motor car Tarpedo body, 4-seater 10-12 H P in perfect running order.

The property of J. A. D. McCarthi, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD

Under Instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Runchordas Lalji the Surviving trustee of the last will and Testament of Vithaldas Rowji deceased the mortagagee of the property on account and at the risk of Nanji Punja alias Nanji Khetsey the mortagagor under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 9th January 1912 made between the said Nanji Punja alias Nanji Khetsey of the one part and Ruttonsey Poonja and Bhimji Bhanji executors and trustees of the will of Vithaldas Rowji of the second part. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Tuesday the 9th day of January 1923 sell by Punblic Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent Tenure together with the dwelling house consisting of a Chawl of three compartments standing thereon situate at Sat Tad Doongri Cooly Street or Chinch Bunder Road, containing by admeasurement 139—2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Krishnaji Anaji on or towards the South by the temple of Shri Maruti on or towards the East by the said Sat Tad Doongri Cooly Street or Chinch Bunder Road and towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of Padmabai, widow of late Keshav Ramji and which said premises are registered in Land Revenue Book under old Nos. 826, 828, and 1250 and new No 6514 and old Survey Nos. 207, 208, New Survey No. 2690 and Cadestral Survey No. 1705 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 25 but now under Ward No. 1080 and Street Nos. 44 and 48.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNET & CO.

Bombay, 19-12-22.

GUARANTEED CURE

For T. B. Bone, T. B. Intestine, etc.
No operation. No injection. Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.

BETTER ASTROLEGER.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with a full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam. G.A./57.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
188, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 381.

THE SALE WILL BE ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST DECEMBER, AT 2 P. M. (S. T.) SHARP.

A good opportunity to Railways and P. W. D. contractors, Municipalities, Irrigation and P. W. D. Engineers, Farmers, Cultivators, Bridge Engineers and Landlords.

Auction sale of Machinery and other goods.

By the order of the Office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1922 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the godowns situated at Chinch Bunder, Dongri at Sultan Mansion, Near Elphinstone Bridge, Wari Bunder, the following machinery belonging to The British American Machinery Co., Calcutta:—

30 H.P. Steam Engine complete with Boiler on Skids by James Leffel and Co., Novo Kerosene Oil Engines complete with magneto ½ and 2 H.P.
"Novo" Air Compressor complete with Oil Engine 5 c. ft. per minute.
"Acme" Oil Filters 7 to 50 gallons capacity with Pads.
Ice Plants by Remington 50/75 lbs. of Ice per day.
Cocrane Steam Separators 3 ins. to 8 ins.
Large Stock of Pumps both Hand and Power of various designs, suitable for Irrigation, Domestic Purposes etc. by Rumsey Pump & Co., Ltd.
Hydraulic Rams, Plunger Pums, Diaphragn Pumps Pitcher Spout Pumps, Contractors, Pumps, Centrifugal Pumps for Hand and Power also Electric driven Centrifugal Pumps by Rumsey Pumps & Co., Ltd.
C. I. Foot Valves, C. I. Check Valves etc., of various size from 1 in. to 10 ins.
Steel Galvanised and Wood Rods for Pumps.
Brass and Iron Cylinders for Pumps Galvanised and W. I. Pressure Tanks, Dayton Pumps, electrically driven of different Voltages and Capacities, suitable for Bungalows, Residents, Quarters and Public Buldings etc., suitable for height of 120 ft.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

ALASTOR

READER OF CHARACTER.
ANY EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
IS IT LOVE? IS IT RICHES?
IS IT HAPPINESS?
For what do women wait?
See this drama of Cape Cod Folks
"WOMEN WHO WAIT"
Featuring
Marguerite Clayton-Creighton Hale
and
Geo. Macquarrie

A drama of simple fisher folk. A story of the sea coast people. A tale of a girl whose hopes were dashed high on the shoals of love. There she watched and waited.

PATHE GAZETTE
POLLARD COMIC

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5-15 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE
RED CROSS FETE
WILL CLOSE
ON
Wednesday, 20th
AT MIDNIGHT
Positively the Last Day.
COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS.
LET US BEAT ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS
100 Sheets, ruled:
Ans. 2 per block.
UNRULED:
Ans. 1½ per block.
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra.
Can be had at the
Bombay Chronicle Press

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Universal Jewel Production De Luxe.
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
The Screen dramatization of the amazing Story of FANNY HERSELF by
EDNA FERBER
"NO WOMAN KNOWS"

A gem of real life-drama with—laughter and tears—a widely read novel filmed by Universal.

An amazing picture made from the famous novel FANNY HERSELF by Edna Ferber. Directed by TOD BROWNING, the man who made "Outside the Law".

"NO WOMAN KNOWS"

With the popular film star Mabel Julienne Scott in emotional role.

HERE is marvellously pictured the drama of a woman's battle with the world. Caught in a whirlpool of desperate experiences, she is finally swamped by the cross-currents of love and swept to the crest of happiness. It's a great picture—don't miss it.

"NO WOMAN KNOWS"

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD,)
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S
Production
SATYA---NARAYAN
and
PATHE'S
SNUB POLLARD I
Comedy
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT
and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by
NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Banabhatta,
See how Porudlik and tha moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery: See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES,
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
Coming! Coming!
BHISMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
on
Wednesday 20th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S T)
HACH MULACHA BAP
No Complimentary tickets will be allowed to this play.
Saturday 23rd Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SANYASHASHA SANSAR
Sunday 24th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Proprietro.

Gandharw Natak Mandali
Wednesday 20th December 1922
MANAPAMAN (Night 8 p. m.)
Saturday 23rd December 1922
EKACH PYALA (Night 8 p. m.
Sunday 24th December 1922
MRUCCHAKATIC 2-30 p. m. Noon.
Monday 25th Decembor 1922 2-30 p.m. noon
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
DROUPADI

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Siki Carpenter Fight.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"AMONG THOSE PRESENT."
PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SECOND FAMOUS PLAYERS PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION
"WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING?"
FEATURING
DORIS MAY and DOUGLAS McLEAN
Scathing Satire based on a better understanding between Married Couples proving that it is possible to be happy though married.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANOTHER GREAT MADAN ENTERPRISE!
Madan Theatres, Ld. have made Special arrangements in Europe to produce their own films for the Indian Public featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man in Europe who will appear in
"THE HEART OF AN ACROBAT"
A Thrilling Sensational and Dazzling Picture of CIRCUS LIFE. Full of Romance and DARE DEVIL STUNTS.
DON'T MISS THE FIRST OF THE
MADAN—LUCIANO
MADAN—LUCIANO
STUNT PICTURES!
Entire Rights for India, Burma and Ceylon Controlled by MADAN THEATRES.

THE NOVELTY
PRESENTS
To-Night and This Week
The Final Interesting Episodes of the 2-week Special Serial-Story.
THE SCUM OF PARIS
A Pure, Simple, Straightforward Story of a Poor, Ill-treated Girl, wreaking vengeance on her Persecutors.
Last 7 reels—together with A Side-Splitting Comedy.
Times and Rates as Usual.
THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for process Department Apply MANAGER, Job Department "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Persons to earn Rs. 5 to 10 daily in SOAP-MAKING and other money-making schemes. Particulars FREE. J. J. SHAH, Khetwadi (B), Bombay 4.
A R5867.

WANTED—SALESMAN, experienced in Hardware and Sundry lines. Write to Box No. 8842 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R5864.

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 500 for a running concern. Pay and profits. Apply sharp Box No. 8841, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5858.

WANTED.—A competent BILL CLERK in an Attorneys' office. Good pay to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 8833, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5831

WANTED CANVASSERS—O. pay and Commission to sell Preference shares of Punjab Industrial Bank, Ltd., Lahore, carrying 5½ per cent. guaranteed Dividend. Apply to MANAGING AGENT.
A 15145

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

WANTED—An INSPECTOR of agencies for a life insurance Company. One with previous experience preferred. Write giving full particulars of business capacity and terms wanted. Apply to Box No. 8823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15146

RESPECTABLE PURCHASING and SELLING AGENTS in Bombay for Coal, Hardware, Chemicals for a big Importing House in Madras. Apply with Bank and Trade references to Box No. 8836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5842

WANTED—A BRAHMIN CLERK Matriculated, knowing Accounts, and Typing. Salary rupees sixty to seventy according to qualification, also CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, BLACKSMITHS, GOODS CLERKS, ASST. STATION MASTERS, OVERSEERS, CODE CLERKS and MECHANICS. Apply: LAWRENCE AND NANU Managing Agents Javeri Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.
A R5868.

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & CO., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Type writing by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—At Santacruz, two independent rooms and verendah. First floor. For Vegetarian Hindu couple only. Rent Rs. 30. Apply STANDARD, Santacruz.
R5862.

TO BE LET—Fort, Cowasjee Patel Street and Barber Lane corner New Building for shops and offices
C R5666

TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle, Lift available. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R5490

TO BE LET—FOURTH FLOOR, two blocks airy rooms, rent Rs. 145 each at Chagla Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Khadk Bazar, Mandvi.
C R.5695.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri on Gundavli Road, 5 minutes' walk from station. Only vegetarians should apply Telephone No. 3836 or Box No. 8814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C R5789

TO BE LET—An extensive GODOWN for storing goods or any industry admeasuring 400' length 38' breadth near Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. Palia, Apollo St. Bombay.
C. R.5701.

TO BE LET at "Special Reduced Rent" a BUNGALOW, airy and well ventilated, Plot No. 8, ground-first and second floor at Dadar, Vincent Cross Road. Apply to Mr. NAGINAWALA near the premises or to ZAVERI MANEKCHAND JAGASI Zaveri Bazaar, Telephone No. 5366.
C R5694.

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. I.
C15113

TO LET.—At Chowpatty, Twelve FLATS in a building nearing completion. Arrangements for requisite sanitary conveniences will be made. Apply to VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR, Anand Mahal, Chowpatty.
C 15166

TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSIAMAL ASOMAL, 178, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Balmukund Temple.
C R5802

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses., Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms, Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

PLOTS FOR SALE or on long lease on Lamington Road, for Cinema, Theatres, Godowns, Shops, or for residencial purposes Also big building alterable to Factory. Godowns and Shops, on Lamington Road to let immediately. Apply MANAGER, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
G R5836

FOR SALE—Splendid Freeaold PROPERTY close to the Fort Rupees Twen Lakhs. Apply Box No. 8818, Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5797

FOR SALE OR ON LEASE—SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT—Old Small Causes Court Building, Imperial Cinema Plot, West-End Cinema Plot, Tribhowan Terraces, etc., in Sir Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum. Apply MANAGER, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
G R5854

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED—One PERFORATING TREADLE MACHINE 24" of any good make second hand will do. Must be in good working order. Apply personally KANTILAL G. PARIKH, Kandewadi, Kanjee Khetsey's Chawl top floor, Girgaum between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.
K.

FOR SALE—STONE CRUSHER 16" by 10" and lathis 4' ft. to 24' screw cutting and selfacting crude oil engine 9 B. H. P. to 75 B. H. P. wood working machinery. Apply KANJI HUNSRAJ, MISTRY Dudbigali, Bombay 3.
K R5820

ELECTRIC GENERATORS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at Sweeping Reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay, Telephone 3825.
K 5

SALE.—New LOOMS 25" and 56", REED-SPACE. "EXCELSIOR" WHEEL CUTTING ATTACHMENT for lathes 6" to 12" centres. Lancashire BOILERS 24' x6½' and 20'x 6x 125/150lbs. Economisers 96/192 tubes. STEAM ENGINES 125/150 I. H. P. Apply Box No. 8835, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5839

MACHINERY FOR SALE—9 B.H.P. Crossley, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National Oil Engines second-hand delivery from stock. New 16 feet long gap bed screw cutting gap bed lathe by Loudon Bros., also 18 feet second-hand lathe, 10in. stroke slotting machine, 3 feet radial drilling machine. Deliveries from stock, 24, 36 and 42 B.H.P. Tangyes semi-Diesel crude Oil Engines with selfstarters, tanks, pipes, arriving beginning of January, also several 7, 9 and 13 H.P. Blackstone Oil Engines. Very little used. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—RENAULT (best French make), 40-50 B.H.P., 7 seater, Touring body, one little used, complete with C.A.V. lighting set and in complete working order, princely car, going cheap due to owner's transfer. ITALA, 30-35 B.H.P., 4 cylinder with Zanana body, best for Princes, a nice car, going cheap. Apply THE ASIAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R5860

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, 7 Seater car in good condition. Owner will accept any reasonable offer. Box No. 8844, Advt. Dept., "BombayChronicle."
JA R5866.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two good RIDING HORSES. Apply SHAPOORJEE H. KADVA. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.
N R5859

TWENTY SHARES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., ("Bombay Chronicle") of the face-value of Rs. 50 each, offered at Rs. 30 each. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Competent TYPEWRITER MECHANICS for service outside Bombay. Apply to Box No. 8840 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M A15192

C. C. EDUCATION 49, Sikhmoholla, Indore City, prepare students by post in Book-keeping, Accountancy. Apply prospectus.
M R5780

IF YOU WISH TO PASS Inter Examinations of N. U. T. and London Chamber of Commerce within three months, join COYAJEE'S (Morning and Evening) COMMERCIAL CLASSES, Manek Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road.
M. R5835

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Most popular in whole India for imparting sound practical Accountancy and Commercial Education. Students are enrolled daily for the new classes in Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Auditing, Banking and Shorthand Theory and High Speed classes begining from 8th January 1923. Most moderate fees payable in easy instalments. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaways.
M R5863.

SPORTS.

60 PER CENT!

RACING EXPERT'S Saturday's Selections Scheduled.

5 WINS 5

MALABAR (Rs. 113/8).
SOUTHERN BEAUTY (Rs. 106/-)
HUON RIVER, TREASURY, CUMMER.

11 PLACES 11

Alder, Sammy, Ajeel, Tarvis, Ulster Lad, Nicety, Sir Martin, Hilal, Blackwater, Golden Treasury, The Count.
Write to Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—Second hand BENTLEY'S CODE. Write Box No. 8843, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R5865

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (in English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unthomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
R.5611.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEHAR-BLANKETS.

COUNTRY-MADE, all pure soft sheep wool, Extraordinary Class 9½ x 6½ ft., Rs. 15; special 8½ x 6 ft., Rs. 10; First 8 x 5½ ft., Rs. 7; Superior 7½ x 5 ft., Rs. 4-8; Medium 7 x 4½ ft., Rs. 3-8 each. H. H. GUPTA & CO., P. O. Jamhor, District Gaya. Tele. Address: "TRADE", Jamhor.
T R5727

"LAXMI BATTIES"—"LAXMI" Oodubattis per packed tin of 200 Sticks Rs. 3 post free. THE ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Bangalore City.
T R5681

IT IS MERE RECITING a truism to say MAHA-LUX SILKS are the best for suits and costumes. For samples enclose two annas postage stamps to MAHALAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
T R5836

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds x 24") Rs. 13; Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Puttees (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5685

TYPEWRITERS Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207 complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ...	90
Con. Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 116, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 28, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 8, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Polley Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	300
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief little used,	200
Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Parsi Institute, Hornby Road Bombay	

PROFESSION

WHITE LEPROSY—SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY—White spots are changed at once on applying three times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3/8, big Rs. 6. Face Powder. It removes blotches pimples, black spots, etc. from the face and imparts fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4 per tin. Faqir's Gift—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of the 'small-pox.' Rs. 4 per tin. FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 3, Darbhanga City.
R5819

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

STEAM LAUNCHES.
STEEL BARGES.

WE have for sale on behalf of the Disposals Board.
Eighteen 50 foot STEAM LAUNCHES.
Fifteen 150 Foot STEEL BARGES.
One 151 foot STEEL OIL BARGES.
These crafts are lying in Bombay Harbour and will be sold as they lie. They can be inspected on application to the undersigned and no reasonable offer will be refused.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Nicol Road, Bombay.
C15148

THE CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

"READY WASTE FOR SALE"

COTTON AND YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the CROWN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING CO LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Offers and Tenders for same will be received in the Company's Office at No. 2 Rampart Row Fort, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1922, along with a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Rs. Rupees Two-hundred only) per each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders wholly or in part. Tender Forms may be procured from the Company's Office during Office Hours.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C15103

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ (Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.

C. 14821.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on the 20th December, 1922, is now ready.
Copies of the complete Roll can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per copy between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. (B.T.).
Spare copies of each separate ward Roll are also availble at Rs. 3 per copy.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th December, 1922.
C15182.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1923—1924.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1388, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1923-1924, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th instant and 14th proximo.
I also give Notice, under Section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against th amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my Office on or before the 14th January, 1923.
Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of Attorney.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1922.
C15170

NOTICE.

THE 3rd ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION will be held at Karachi December 27th to 31st this year. All religionists and lovers of humanity are cordially invited to attend. For particulars write to:—

BAHAI CONVENTION COMMITTEE,
1059, Elphinstone Street,
Camp, KARACHI.
N. R.5869.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th December, 1922, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74.76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made up to 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1922 to 5th January, 1923 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1922.
C.15188.

NOTICE.

of

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

of

ISMAIL BUILDING

381, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

will occupy

GULESTAN

No. 6 NAPIER ROAD, FORT,

as from

DECEMBER, 27, 1922.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.
For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for 3,000 tons of first class Steam Coal of 14, 15 or 17 seams so as to reach the Undersigned before 4 p.m. on the 10th of January 1923. The tender should be accompanied by samples with full descriptions as regards colliery, seam, etc. The samples should be submitted to full analysis at the cost of the tender. Further particulars can be had from the Store Keeper on remittance of Rupee one.

(Sd.) M. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Department,
16th December, 1922. C15194.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BHURTPORE PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th December, 1922, at the Registered office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazaar Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made up to 30th June 1922.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December, 1922 to 5th January 1923 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
PREMJI OOKERDA & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1922.
C.15187.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3680 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaintiff presented and filed on 16th day of August, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DHANJI MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar, a Merchant, doing business in the name and style of Dhanji Mowji in Bombay at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) NATHALAL GIRDHAR, of Cochin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Muttoncherry (Cochin), in Madras Presidency; (2) JUGJIWANDAS CHATURBHUJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to th Plaintiff Rs. 2,632-9-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st of Maha Vad. S. Y. 1977 (i.e., 23rd February, 1921) till judgment, and costs of this suit and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th day January 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 24th day of August, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 24th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15184

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHASKAR RAMCHANDRA KULALKAR, late of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Third Translator and Interpreter of this Honourable Court ..... Deceased.

(1) NAGESH BHASKERRAO KUDALKER and (2) SADANAND BHASKERRAO KUDALKER, both of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 3A, Tara Temple Lane, Lamington Road, Grant Road, outside the Fort, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December 1922.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15185

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED:
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.
For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4338 of 1922.
SUMMARY SUIT.

Plaint filed this 21st day of September 1922.
Summons under O.XXXVII r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DHANJI MOWJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkopar, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI BACHHO VORAYA AND SONS a firm doing business at Gogari Moholla, in Bombay, outside the Fort. .....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the above-named Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the above-named Defendant under Order XXXVII rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 1200 and 600 for principal and for interest thereon at the rate of Rs. 12 per cent per annum due to the Plaintiff by the Defendants at the foot of two Hundies dated 1st day of May 1922 for Rs.1200 and Rs. 600 respectively as mentioned in the Plaint and interest at the rate of Rs. 12 per cent per annum from 1st day of July 1922 till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum.

The hearing is provisionally fixed for the 8th January 1923 at 11-30 a.m.

Copies of the said Promissory Notes are hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 1800 and interest as aforesaid and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII rule 3 of the said Code.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 29th day of September 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of September 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EXHIBIT. "A"
"Laxmi."

Rs. 1,200 Due 30th June, 1922.
Bombay, 1st May 1922.

(60) Sixty Khara days after date we promise to pay to Dhanji Mowji or order the sum of Rs. (1200) one thousand two hundred only for value received.

(Sd.)
i.e., HAJI BACHHO VORAYA & SONS.
Brokers Bhawanidas & Co.,
(On the back.)

No. Bombay, 2nd. May 1922.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street by Mr. Nehalmal Bhiwandas Hundi Rs 1-2-0 only.

(Sd.) DEEPSING MULSING.
L. Stamp Vendor.

For the Bank of India Ltd.,
Or order
(Sd.) DHANJI MOWJI.

Received payment for the Bank of India Ltd.
P. MANAGER.

True Copy.
M.B. CHOKSEY.
For Messrs. Madhavji & Co.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

EXHIBIT "B".
"LAXMI"

Rs. 600 Due 30th June 1922.
Bombay, 1st May 1922.

(60) Sixty Khara days after date we promise to pay to Dhanji Mowji or order the sum of Rupees (600) six hundred only for value received.

(Sd.)
i.e., HAJI BACHHO VORAYA & SONS.
Brokers Bhawanidas and Co.
(On the back.)

No. 1444. Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

Issued to Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co., at Nagdevi Street by Nehalmal. Hundi Rs. 0-9-0 only.

(Sd.)
L. Stamp Vendor.
For the Bank of India or order
(Sd.) DHANJI MOWJI.
Received payment.
For the Bank of India Ltd.
P. Manager.

True Copy.
M. B. CHOKSEY.
For Messrs. Madhavji & Co.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C.15183.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

The weather has been dry generally. A western disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

Forecast.—Dry weather.

Earthquake report.—Three slight local shocks of earthquake were recorded in Simla between four hours eleven minutes and four hours twenty-nine minutes this morning.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.943inches.
Temperature of Air	74.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.4 "
Dew Point	62.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.648 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	67.3 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	132 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded at Lahore and Ambala and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature was below normal in the north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Agra and Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Allahabad. Night temperature was lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Karachi humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad. Night temperature was lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Dwarka and Deesa and in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and Indore. Night temperature was above the average at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear At Hoshangabad and Khandwa humidity is in excess and night temperature was below the average.

The Konkan—Skies art clear and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Night temperature was below the average in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Poona humidity is in excess. Night temperature was below the average at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in southeast Madras and lightly clouded in the east Punjab but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The sea remains moderate at Negapatam.

Forecast. Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th December 1922.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards after giving local snow in Kashmir and the Punjab hills with a few falls of rain in the north Punjab plains.

The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi half an inch and Sonamarg one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Total 1st November to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire .. 15th	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 15th	77.4	61.9	81	..	0	—2.97
Jask ..	84.3	64.0	75	..	0	—1.02
Muskat ..	81.5	69.1	69	..	0	—.81
Do. 15th	83.6	69.0	75	..	0	—0.80
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	69.6	47.4	83	..	0	—0.22
Rawalpindi ..	61.3	39.1	95	..	3.82	+3.11
Lahore ..	64.8	43.8	90	..	1.22	+0.93
Hissar ..	75.1	41.0	96	..	0.01	—0.16
Ambala ..	69.3	40.4	89	..	0.74	—0.23
Delhi ..	70.4	49.9	82	..	0	0
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	73.9	48.7	80	..	0.46	—0.20
Mainpuri ..	74.1	46.6	79	..	0.11	—0.27
Jhansi ..	76.4	47.0	66	..	0.45	—0.17
Cawnpore ..	71.9	48.9	73	..	0.13	—0.33
Allahabad ..	74.1	46.5	80	..	0.03	—0.54
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	69.7	46.8	70	..	0.02	—0.16
Karachi ..	79.6	63.6	71	..	0.03	—0.08
Ajmer ..	77.2	44.4	72	..	0	—0.40
Jaipur ..	75.5	46.0	61	..	0.61	+0.33
Kotah ..	77.8	48.8	58	..	0.08	—0.25
Mount Abu ..	71.0	52.4	47	..	0.05	—0.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	82.5	57.5	77	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka ..	79.2	69.8	78	..	0.45	+0.39
Veraval ..	81.9	68.8	62	..	0.26	0
Rajkot ..	82.5	51.0	46	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para ..	81.2	51.8	37	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat ..	83.3	59.2	53	..	0.13	—0.10
Ahmedabad ..	83.6	58.9	48	..	0	—0.16
Deesa ..	85.4	52.0	42	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch ..	75.9	47.8	40	..	0.85	—0.63
Indore ..	77.1	49.3	46	..	2.76	+2.18
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	72.3	42.3	73	..	1.57	+0.85
Saugor ..	75.4	50.6	47	..	1.01	+0.18
Hoshangabad ..	76.5	45.4	51	..	2.68	+1.77
Khandwa ..	82.2	44.0	39	..	0.90	+0.14
Akola ..	83.0	48.7	49	..	2.12	+1.31
Amraoti ..	82.0	56.5	59	..	1.52	+0.71
Nagpur ..	79.6	48.5	51	..	1.99	+0.92
Chanda ..	78.5	49.4	71	..	2.87	+1.55
Raipur ..	76.2	49.9	66	..	1.04	+0.49
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.1	68.7	78	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagir ..	89.2	66.1	56	..	2.47	+1.72
Marmagao ..	81.8	66.2	80	..	4.62	+3.50
Karwar ..	87.1	61.3	86	..	3.28	+1.48
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	82.5	48.2	50	..	0.73	+0.11
Ahmednagar ..	80.1	22.0	64	..	10.08	+9.04
Poona ..	82.2	49.9	76	..	6.60	+5.61
Sholapur ..	84.9	56.5	48	..	3.10	+1.84
Bijapur ..	81.5	54.9	62	..	9.61	+8.60
Belgaum ..	81.2	53.6	60	..	4.06	+2.42
Aurangabad ..	80.9	53.2	42	..	5.94	+5.12
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	81.4	53.2	67	..	1.38	+0.72
Hyderabad ..	79.7	53.3	63	..	0.86	+0.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	90.1	67.0	58	..	2.96	+0.13
Calicut ..	86.8	67.5	77	..	9.25	+3.73
Cochin ..	89.5	69.5	62	..	12.49	+4.97
Colombo ..	88.2	73.4	82	..	24.82	+8.37
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	81.6	63.7	75	..	17.68	+11.76
Bellary ..	86.7	69.9	62	..	6.55	+4.40
Cuddapah ..	86.5	63.8	71	..	14.02	+9.84
Madras ..	82.7	68.3	66	..	33.20	15.47
Bangalore ..	79.5	54.2	71	..	5.85	+2.35
Coimbatore ..	84.0	61.8	69	..	9.05	+4.84
Trichinopoly ..	87.7	65.9	67	..	14.82	+7.97
Negapatam ..	80.8	70.0	74	..	12.06	—11.51

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

"BY KRISTODAS".

DEMAND IN INDIA FOR LANCASHIRE COTTON GOODS.

"The Manchester Guardian Commercial" has a very interesting article on the demand in India for Lancashire cotton goods. The writer begins in the first place with the remark that the amount of trade passing between Lancashire and India at the present moment is difficult to determine. Monthly statistics of the Board of Trade, unsatisfactory as they may be are the best index available, but these are only the reflection of the state of trade which existed some indeterminate number of months ago when the contracts were made which are translated into clearances out of British ports during the last month. Not only this but the position is further complicated, there being a feeling of pessimism in Lancashire and a similar feeling in this country accentuated by the sentiment against foreign piecegoods. Let us take the trade of yarn first. The year 1909-10 was a year of low consumption, while 1913-14 was a boon year. In the former year production in India was in lakhs of lbs. 4889 and imports from the United Kingdom were 9,2 for 1 to 20s.; 1191.9 and 43.8 for 21-30s.; 158.2 and 197.8 for 31-40s.; and 36 and 75.9 for above 40s. For the latter year production in India and imports from the United Kingdom were 4926.9 and 9.5 for 1-20s.; 1669.9 and 42.7 for 21-30s.; 197.1 and 192.6 for 31-40s.; and 27 and 76 for above 40s. Imports from the United Kingdom fell off considerably during the war years so that for 1917-18 and 1919-20 imports were practically negligent. These imports have again revived during the last two years and were almost normal in 1921-22. The effect of the Swadeshi movement which has been felt so much with regard to the imports of foreign piecegoods is not seen so much with regard to the imports of foreign yarn. This yarn is used not only by the local mills but also by a very large number of handlooms for their business. Great Britain now supplies 70 per cent. in weight and 76 per cent. in value of the total of imports of yarn. Consignments from Japan have been reduced by half and Japan now furnishes 26 per cent in weight and 20 per cent in value. It has been estimated that only 3 per cent of the total imports of 1920-21 was used by the mills, the balance presumably was absorbed by the hand-loom industry, especially counts of 40 and above. When 2 years back the Indian Merchants' Chamber suggested the levying of an import duty on yarn there was a good deal of protest in the Legislative Assembly especially from Madras, representatives from Madras arguing that such a duty would be in conflict with the interests of the hand-loom weavers. That year the Madras argument prevailed and yarn went duty-free. But last year on account of the exigencies of the budget a duty of 5 per cent had to be levied on the imports of foreign yarn. This duty by itself will not most likely have much effect in reducing the imports of foreign yarn but the Khaddar movement has made it a basic principle that hand-looms should not utilise and foreign yarn for producing the Khaddar. Several Government officers including some Ministers are really desirous of helping the hand-loom weavers but they will have nothing to do with the movement of the spinning wheel. They have not been able to realise why the spinning wheel and the hand-loom are so intricately conjoined together in the national economy. If encouragement is given to hand-loom weaving as such without regard being paid as to the yarn which is utilised in this industry, it will be simply tantamount to a 'robbing Peter to pay Paul'. We shall curtail our demand for Manchester piecegoods and at the same time increase our demand for Oldham yarn. Surely, this will not mean any progress with regard to the economic independence of this country. Our object must be not only to curtail our demand for foreign piecegoods but also to reduce our demand for foreign yarn and to induce our hand-loom weavers to utilise only handspun yarn by giving them fairly good quality so that their income from the sales may not be reduced.

PIECEGOODS.

The following statement comparing the production of piecegoods in India cotton mills with the imports in the years 1909-10, 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22 will be interesting as giving a comparative view with regard to the position of local and foreign piecegoods:—

(in lakhs of yards).

Total production in India.—1909-10, 9638.7; 1913-14, 11642; 1920-21 15808; 1921-22, 17315.

Imports from U. K.—1909-10, 21409; 1913-14, 31043; 1920-21, 12776; 1921-22, 9473.

Imports from Japan.—1909-10, .7; 1913-14, 89.5; 1920-21, 1703; 1921-22, 902.

Great Britain has maintained her position but there is a reduction in the imports from Japan by nearly half. The export trade of the United Kingdom recovered itself in 1920-21 but there came the exchange embroglio as also the strong and virile Swadeshi movement besides the slump in Central Europe which is a consumer of Indian raw products, and the result was the bad slowing made by Lancashire in the last statistical year, when the markets were clogged with vast stocks left over from the boom period but now being slowly cleared. The writer in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" observes that the heavier falling off in the imports of coloured goods is attributed to two factors: "The high finishing charges which have been such an impediment to trade in Lancashire, and the Non-Co-operation movement of Gandhi, which set the fashion for the plainer greys and whites." The writer takes comfort from the thought that "the Gandhi movement and the boycot of foreign made goods broke down in the spring", and that "stocks are being consumed." If this were so the problem of unemployment would not be acute in the United Kingdom, and Labour members of the new Parliament would not be giving a bad hour to the premier for devoting so little attention to this pressing problem. People interested in the trade of Manchester have been drawing such poor consolation from the thought that the Swadeshi movement has slackened and that Lancashire again will have a booming time as usual.

TARIFFS.

In the course of his report on the conditions and prospects of British trade in India, April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922, Mr. Ainscough, the Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, asks in so many words Lancashire to accept the present position as a *fait accompli* "which is inevitable in view of the state of India's finances and of the growing control of the Legislative Assembly over financial and fiscal policy and if they will refrain from making representations and speeches, which simply irritate Indian feeling on the subject and goad the Assembly into taking further measures." It is a sane and commonsense advice which Lancashire may well take to heart. Unfortunately, the new regime in the United Kingdom derives its strength mainly from re-actionary and die-hard lements in British politics and take every opportunity to bolster up the re-action ary feelings. Even though, therefore, India is nominally the sole arbiter of her fiscal policy, it is likely that the Secretary of State for India may interfere directly or indirectly in the matter of the adjustment of the Indian Tariffs.

POLITICAL FEELING.

Lord Inchcape referred recently in his speech at the St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta to the feelings of growing estrangement between India and European merchants and expressed his surprise at this. Mr. Ainscough also has referred to this feeling in his report and the writer in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" also regrets the passing away of the good old days when the relations existing between European and Indian mercantile communities were most cordial and friendly. All these people who shed tears over those good old days forget the main fact that relations were cordial during the past because there was no competition between the two communities. The European commercial community had everything its own way and the Indians were satisfied with such crumbs as fell from the European table in the matter of trade and in the matter of privileges appertaining to trade. All that happy state of things has gone and the Indians have come to stand on their own legs and demand what is their just and due regardless of the pleasure or displeasure of the Anglo-Indian commercial bureaucracy. Thus I remember the time when there were no Indian Chambers of Commerce in this country and the European Chambers revelled in the luxury of being the sole guides, philosophers and friends of the Government of India with regard to matters commercial. There are now important Indian Chambers which are alive and kicking and the monopoly of European Chambers is gone. Surely this is not a state of things conducive to keeping up the so-called friendly relations, between the two communities. It is, in short, a repetition of the story in the political life. Anglo-Indians still recall wistfully the days when there was no paraphernalia of Legislative Councils and the English administrators ruled the country in a patriarchally adtocratic manner. The Englishmen naturally like that state of things to continue and called it the existence of friendly relations between the rulers and the ruled.

CHARGES FOR FINISHING COTTON GOODS.

It is fairly well-known that in pre-war days British manufacturers were sending many of their articles to Germany for the last finishing stage, as it was done much cheaper there and as some times some of there finishing processes were not wel-done in the United Kingdom. It appears that notwithstanding the protectionist spirit now prevailing in the United Kingdom and a desire to whittle down German trade and Industries this old practice has again been revived. In trade circles there is a feeling that bleachers, printers and dyers are not doing their share in assisting to re-establish Lancashire goods in markets abroad. The "Economist" writes that it is much cheaper to send goods to the Continent for all these processes and that as Board of Trade Returns indicate very clearly that this sort of thing is being done. In the nine months ended September last Great Britain exported over 137 million square yards of cotton piecegoods to Switzerland, against less than 18 million square yards in the same period of 1921. It is significant that out of the big total sent this year, over 131 million square yards have been unbleached goods. The figures relating to Germany are also striking. So far this year the United Kingdom has shipped to that market over 88 million square yards against less than 12 million in the same period of 1921. Of the goods sent to Germany this year, over 72 million square yards have been unbleached cloths. The high prices for finishing processes in the United Kingdom are not adversely affecting the British trade in eastern countries but bleachers, printers and dyers on the Continent are doing a large amount of work which should be done according to the "Economist", in the United Kingdom. All this plainly means that with all the wild talk which prevailed during the armistice days of treating Germany as a *Pariah* amongst nations, British manufacturers have to continue dealing with German firms and that this may be very likely one reason why Mr. Lloyd George latterly wanted Germany to be let off lightly as otherwise British trade and industries would share in the ruin which befell German trade and industries. Indeed, there is a good deal of philanthropy and feelings for rights for smaller nations in the mind of John Bull!

JOTTINGS.

LIMITS OF CRITICISM.

An Indore gentleman has taken exception to our remarks in these columns of the 30th November in an article entitled "the Wealth of India." We really see no reason, after carefully perusing this apologia for a brother officer in distress, to modify our criticism against the hopeless medley of unco-ordinated information called the "Special Statistical Report of the Indore State." When one recalls the excellent compitation of the Baroda State whose conclusions, such as they are, we do not always agree to any more than we agree with the Indore compilers—one cannot help comparing, and the comparison we have no hesitation in declaring is to the disadvantage of Indore. In the one issue we had originally selected for discussion the apologist from Indore is right in saying "One cannot help feeling that the writer has taken up cudgels with his contemporary with a political object behind it"; but he is unwise in adding that he had attempted to discredit the Indore production entirely. It needs no effort of "The Chronicle", we assure our correspondent to discredit such a work. On the main points of the original dispute we have, of course, received no explanation. The original document is faulty in blindly copying obviously misleading and false figures; and it is no satisfaction to hear that the compiler took his figures of income for other countries "on trust" from a periodical, "and cannot vouchsafe for their correctness." What one quotes with approval, one must necessarily be implied to believe to be true. But the merest tyro in statistics could not have failed to notice that a set of figures which makes Spain the richest country and the U. S. A. actually the fourth in the list needed some further investigation before reproduction. The conclusion is obvious; the Indore compilers do not seem to know even the A B C of comparative statistics. It is under the circumstances, unavoidable for them to accept Government estimates relative to this country as final and authoritative; but they must not expect others, who have the means to check such estimates, to emulate them in blind faith. We have had too many experiences of Government mistakes in estimating to warrant any such faith, particularly when, as in the present instance, Government tries studiously to conceal the *modus operandi* of their estimate.

RECONSTRUCTION.

While the Reparations problem is becoming every day more and more a tangled skin, suggesting to the average man the impossibility of ever getting to a universally acceptable solution, short of a general bankruptcy, indications are not wanting to show that, even in a world seemingly exhausted utterly by the last war, there is plenty of room for earnest efforts in material reconstruction. Taking the case of Russia alone we find that the industrial production in that country is only about 25 per cent of the pre-war average. To the hopelessly prejudiced European capitalist Press this seems to be entirely due to the Socialist regime in Russia. But facts like those given in the "Investia" have a significance which cannot possibly be explained away on the basis of capitalist prejudice. For instance, coal production in 1920 was only 27 per cent of the pre-war average, but rose to 31 per cent in 1921 and 37 per cent in 1922. Oil production had been 40 per cent in 1920 and is 52 per cent in 1922 as compared with the pre-war figures. Cotton was as low as 5 per cent in 1920 but is now over 17 per cent or an increase by over 350 per cent in two years. Though there are industries registering still a decline or a very slow, recovery there is on the whole a marked rebound from the low-water mark of 1920. This argues, to our mind, a great possibility for industrial regeneration for the benefit not only of Russia, but of the world at large, if only the unreasoning prejudice of Russia's European neighbours could be obviated. Even the present recovery as well as its delayed character may be explained on the ground of absence of capital facilities, which Russia is unable to provide off her own bat, and which outside countries seem still unwilling to accord her. Another explanation is furnished by the "Economist" in this observation: "Broadly speaking, the low level of production in industry appears to be due not so much to difficulties with labour or to inefficient management, as to the impossibility of finding a market." But even this explanation is at bottom connectible with the European prejudice standing in the way of a full recognition of Russia. To those who would av such a recognition in the hope of obtaining better terms from the growing necessities of Russia, the same journal gives a warning:—

"But there is this to be borne in mind on the other side; that the senpi-independent state trusts, which have been created as a result of the new economic policy, are becoming more deeply entrenched as time goes on, and that so long as they can show a fairly satisfactory record of improvement over previous years (which should not be difficult) it will become increasingly hard for the Soviet Government to justify their abolition, or to compel them to surrender their most profitable factories for the sake of attracting foreign capital or carrying out a policy of restitution." German businessmen seem to have perceived the force of this contention much earlier than their British or French compeers. And if the latter do not retrace their steps while it is yet time they might find themselves not only the ineffectual impediment to Russian recovery, but also a much more real obstacle in the way of the regeneration of the world.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

A correspondent in the "Times" Trade Supplement received by last mail, estimates the total world demand for wheat for the cereal year 1922-23 at 92 million quarters, against which he estimates an exportable surplus from the wheat producing countries at 117 million quarters. Of the twenty importing countries the production for this year is estimated at 108 million quarters as against 135 million last year, and 138 million in the pre-war average. Against this, the statistics of the fourteen exporting countries show an yield this year of 271 million quarters, as against 262 million quarters last year, and 234 million in the pre-war average. But for the general depression and weak exchanges in European countries, they alone would need an import of 29 million quarters. Under these circumstances, the writer thinks the price of wheat is destined to fall, particularly in Britain, where a combination of improved exchange and falling freights, is expected to reduce the substantially from the 40 per cent. excess which it still maintains over the pre-war level.

TENSION BETWEEN THE BRITISH BANKS AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

While we in Bombay have an acute problem in the reform of our local Stock Exchange, there is no reason to think that we are unique in having such questions of commercial agitation. The London Stock Exchange is perhaps the oldest institution of the kind in the world, and its relations with the London banks have a long history of amity and mutual good understanding. Yet they seem to have fallen out on the question of sharing commissions. It seems the banks are accustomed to claim 50 per cent of the commission on the business they introduce to their stock-brokers; the latter consider such a charge unjust, particularly as they themselves have a scale of business charges which practically amount to 50 per cent of the earnings. If, therefore, the banks are to be allowed such a commission, even on the business they themselves introduce, it would leave the brokers with very little surplus for themselves. On the London Stock Exchange, the rigid division between brokers and pobbers leaves the latter no alternative means of making up for the loss occasioned by this custom: and they have accordingly protested on the occasion of a vancancy in the Managing Committee of the Stock Exchange. The vacancy was itself caused by the voluntary retirement, on this single issue of a member of the committee; and the decision of the bye-election, which returned the same member, is significant of the attitude of the rank and file of the Stock Exchange on this vexed question. The member returned is pledged to bring before the Committee a resolution to rearrange the proceeds of the commission introduced by agents, bankers or others. It does not follow, of course, that the result of the bye-election will influence the Committee so as entirely to reverse their present attitude; the new general election does not take place till March, and so the question may go on for three or four months without a final settlement. Meanwhile bankers seem resolved upon war; and they have threatened to retaliate by means of a clearing house of their own, at least for government stocks which is the chief security dealt in by or through the banks. They have a fair case, which is made the stronger by the leverage they obtain in this manner. It is to be seen if a new Round Table Conference between the parties concerned will bring about a solution earlier than March next.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

Coming as it does sharp upon the heels of American Ambassadar at St. Jame's for conthe Premier's Conference in London last week, the American volte-face in regard to international credit must necessarily evoke more than passing interest. The recall of the American ambassador at St. Jame's for consultation at Washington, combined with the visit of the new British Chancellor of the Exchequer, lends more than a shade of truth to the reports about impending American aid to Germany, for helping that country to restore its finances. But the American Government, as well as the men behind the scenes, must have radically revised their judgment about the German capacity to honour the National obligations, since at the Banker's Conference at Paris some six months ago American opnion accrued unanimous against making any advance to Germany for the purposes mentioned. The new factors in the situation since those days are difficult to find, unless, indeed, we are right in considering a change of Government in Britain as a new factor. But the new British Government finds it as difficult to agree with M. Poincare and his intransigeants as the Lloyd George Government did; with the result that, though the official efforts at whitewashing loudly averred that the Balfour note was dead the principle of that historic document, if report does not do injustice to the new British Premier, is as solidly maintained by the conservatives as it was by their predecessors the coalitionists. America must have realised, as much from the experience of these abortive conferences as from the unofficial pourparlers wish men like Mr. Morgan who has quite recently visited the European capitals, that to expect Britain alone of all the countries to honour her bond, while all the other debtors are manifestly unable to pay, would be no more fair than feasible. But the debtors of Britain, her erstwhile allies, are simply not going to, because they are not able to pay. Hence the American perception of the need to commence right at the other end of the financial tangle. Beginning with Germany, and helping her to pay France and Belgium, may quite possibly enable the latter to meet at least a part of their debts to Britain; in which case brother Jonathan would stand a much better chance of recovering his loans than is otherwise likely to be the case. By backing Germany at the correct psychological moment, America might also hope to inspire confidence in the minds of Germany's creditors; and so put them in a more reasonable frame of mind to consider proposals for a substantial scaling down of the reparations total, somewhere near the figure which Mr. Edgar Crammered in the Mail week considered to be quite possible for Germany to pay—viz. £1,100s million. It may, of course, involve some sacrifice on the part of the creditors, with the United States leading. But if such a timely dirnarche saves the world from the impending financial anarchy, the sacrifice would be well worth the making by each nation in her own interests, even without taking into account motives and influences which seem to have dictated the latest move about Mosul and its rich oil-fields at Lausanne.

SUGGESTION FOR AN IMPROVEMENT.

We understand that the contract for the conveyance of the coastal mails between the Government of India and the B.I.S.N. & Co., Ltd., will shortly be up for renewal for another term of years. Much as we would like that the contract be not renewed with this practically alien corporation, we must admit, to our regret, that the absence of any Indian concern with a fleet adequately large for the purpose renders it useless to urge the principle that such concessions should be absolutely reserved for Indian concerns. All that one can in fairness urge at this season is that the term of the renewed agreement should not be so long as to preclude any Indian concern—which we hope would develop in the near future,—from competing on reasonable terms, even if not accorded a special consideration, at an early date. Meanwhile in connection with the present renewal, there is room for the plea that the renewal might quite legitimately be made conditional upon the B.I. Company agreeing to take a stated number of Indian apprentices on their vessels plying on the Indian coast for training them in the mysteries of sea-transport. Government cannot, perhaps, use its influence arising out of the mails business to induce the company to abandon the use of the much deplored Deffered Rebate system which is so directly hostile to the growth of an Indian mercantile marine. But this at least, even the present Government of India might do without unduly damaging their settled policy of preferring non-Indian to Indian concerns in all such matters, and require the favoured corporation to make at least this slight return by way of engaging Indian apprentices.

THE FRENCH BUDGET DEFICIT FOR 1923.

According to the details obtainable in the Mail papers, the Finance Commission of the French Chamber required the Minister of Finance to submit fresh proposals to raise further revenue towards reducing the deficit of 1923; and in reply M. de Lasteyrie put forward proposals aggregating 1,285,000,000 francs of additional revenue as follows:—

	In millions of francs.
Tax on War Profits	700
Customs dues	150
Petroleum and oil dues	70
Tax on property and negotiable securities	200
Modification of fiscal regime	65
Income-tax	100
	1,285
	1,285

The Chamber Commission found these estimates too optimistic and so reduced them to—

	Million francs.
From War Profits	380
From Customs dues	150
From Negotiable securities	200
	730

So the Income-tax increase was negatived in toto and the War Profits tax reduced almost by half. As a specimen of French economy, it may be mentioned, that the Chamber abolished 30 sous-prefets, saving 485,000 francs per annum, and voted 1½ million francs extra for the expenses of the chamber. The Legislators obviously know which side their bread is buttered.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 18th.

To-day's prices.

[illegible]	14.16+12
May	13 8/+13
[illegible]	13·68+32
Egyptian March	17·30+20

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	25·20+36
	Mar.	25·10+44
	May.	25·24+45
	July	25·04+48

Liverpool, Dec, 18th

Sett'm Del. M.U. G.O.S Liverpool.	Jan.	14·31+27
	Mar.	14·14+26
	May	13·99+25
	July	13·78+23

London, Dec, 18th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4	Firm
Bar Gold	£4·8·6 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	30 1/2 Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

19th December 1922.

A further advance of 36 points in New York futures and 27 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The market advanced on general buying on better political outlook, and continued commission Houses buying The undertone of the market is better and we do not think prices will decline much but look for further advance. We still adhere to our opinion to buy round about present level and on all good breaks.

In accordance with further advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady May at Rs. 475. At the opening of the this morning for F.G. M.G. Broach April/-market Offices were free buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 478. Again touching Rs. 477½ the market advanced to Rs. 480, on buying by Marwari operators and Japan Houses. The Bazar closed at Rs. 479 at 2 p.m. The Marwari Bazar closed early to-day on account of the death of Seth Harmukhrai Sunderlal, broker of Messrs. Currimbhoy & Co., Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 424. Some Offices and Japanese Houses were free buyers for this contract lifting the prices to Rs. 428 at which price the Bazar closed at 2 p.m. Some straddle business was done by Offices buying Oomra Dec./January and selling Broach. F.M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 422 and steadily went up to Rs. 427 the rate at 2 p.m. being Rs. 426½. European Exporters and offices were buyers for this contract. F.G. M.G. Bengal Dec./January was Rs. 346 while March Rs. 351 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained steady tone yesterday. Exporters were buying nice fine red leafy cotton, and about 6000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday. The position of Oomra Decr./January contract is very strong owing to the great scarcity of tenderable cotton, and those who are still short will do well to cover their sales or to transfer them to March delivery. Colaba markets are closed to-day for forward and ready business.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 4 to 6 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool:

(Dated 16/12) "November consumption U. S. A. 633,000 including linters confirms estimates of the U.S.A. consumption for season over 7 millions. Do not look for any material decline, but do not look for much change in the market until after Holidays. Supply demand will cause an advance. Advice buying now and on all breaks."

(Dated 18/12) "General buying on political situation more favourable, bears straddle selling. New York, continued commission houses buying, some short covering on large exports.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th Dec. 1922.

Cotton	21,874 Bales.
Wheat	5,648 Qrts.
Linseed	7,421 "
Rape, etc	625 "
Cingellyseed	6,141 "
Poppyseed	597 "
Groundnuts	5,020 "
Castorseed	2,064 "
Rice	3,022 "
Myrabolams	665 "
Cottonseed	28,553 "
Mowraseed	607 "
Gram	1,375 "
Jowar	1,301 "
Mamri	220 "
Barley	596 "
Bajra	4,147 "
Coal	320 Tons

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1922.

	1922-23	1921-22	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 15th Dec. to 18th Dec. 1922.	60561	53761	+ 6800
Receipts from 1st Sep. 1922 to 18th Dec. 1922	468338	723160	—254822
Shipments for the bi-week from 15th Dec. to 18th Dec. 1922.			
Europe	6124	3192	+ 2932
China, Japan and			

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Salle Francaise: Lecture on the Italian Fascismo by Mr. Framroz R. Chichgar, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 23.

The s. s. Karmala with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Third Extra Meeting.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 11

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	15 25	18
Gujarat Mail	11 19	20 2.
Delhi Express	6 30	20 35
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 4

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. G.B. Trivedi, M.L.C., has issued a manifesto announcing his candidature for election to the Municipal Corporation from the Bhuleshwar Ward.

HAJI DAWOOD BAWLA DISPENSARY.

At the Haji Dawood Bawla Dispensary conducted by Dr. S. S. Mohamedi, 1213 patients attended during the month of November 1922. The daily average attendance was 46.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya in a letter to the Registered graduates of the Bombay University says that he is seeking election for one of the three vacant seats in the Senate and promises that if elected he will try to introduce some reforms in the University.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquius per s. s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post office at noon on Wednesday the 27th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MAIL STEAMERS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

The homeward P & O Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on Monday the 18th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

SUBODH SANGETHA SABHA.

The members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha will enact in Tamil "Vasantika" by Mr. A. Krishnasawmiah on Monday the 25th instant at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Theatre, near Grant Road Corner, Bombay. Admission by tickets. Special accommodation for ladies.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad Electricity Co. was held on Monday at the Company's registered office at Home Street the Chairman—Mr. Heddlepn-waite presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1922, the Chairman said that the year under review was a satisfactory one. Since he last addressed them the whole of the original plant had been dismantled and transferred to Surat, and in its place new plant to the extent of 810 K.Ws. had been erected and become available for full operation from the commencement of the current financial year. A large amount of construction work had been carried out in the shape of extensions to street lighting and distribution mains and in the construction of additional substations. The reinforcement of the High Tension Mains was in progress and this measure would have the effect of relieving the various centres of distribution in the city which were at present heavily loaded. In the meantime the demand for supply continued to be most encouraging and there were at present on the waiting list applications for current in excess of the total load now connected to the mains. A large proportion of this demand would be met by the existing plant and the remainder together with all probable further requirements for a considerable time to come would be satisfied by the installation of the additional 1500 K.Ws. of plant now on order. The extension of the power station required to house these new sets was in hand and should be completed by the end of March next when the first of the new generating sets should have arrived in Ahmedabad in readiness for erection.

The sales of current and net earnings had shown a satisfactory improvement over those of preceding years, an improvement which the Chairman had hesitation, would certainly be maintained.

The year's working showed an increase of current sold to th extent of 1,46,216 units and the net profits amounted to Rs. 82,624-1-4 which compared favourably with the corresponding figure of Rs. 59,061-2-8 for the previous year.

The Report was adopted. A dividend of 4 per cent on the paid-up capital was declared.

MILL STRIKE.

On Tuesday morning about 550 operatives of the Throstle Department struck work and demanded an increase in wages as spinning out of low count yarn gave them extra trouble. The management having refused to accede to their request the men went on strike.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret to state that a mistake crept into my letter of 23rd October, 1922., in which I requested you to publish through the columns of your paper the contribution of Rs. 5000/- in the name of Bombay Cotton Brokers'' Association Ltd, whereas it should have been publised in the name of the Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums Association Ltd. I therefore hope that you will be good enough to rectify the mistake and to publish it in the latter's name. Yours etc.

P. C. RAY.
President,
BENGAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Calcutta, Dec. 16.

MAZAGAON POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. Khandalawala Additional Presidency Magistrate heard further evidence and disposed of the case in which Khurshed Begum a dancing girl residing at Foras Road prosecuted Saleh Mahomed Elias, piecegoods merchant for insult, assault and criminal intimidation. Mr. Davar Bar-at-Law instructed by Messrs Kanuga and Desai appeared for the accused. Messrs. Reuben Soloman and Sk. Nabiulla appeared on behalf of the complainant.

As the last hearing the accused put in his written statement denying that he had committed any offence. He said that the Complainant, Khurshed Begum had brought in this false charge in order to blackmail him. On the night in question he travelled down in the first class race special which reached Bombay at about quarter to 12. Thereafter he was in company of Mr. Khairaj the Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Haji Bar-at-Law. He dropped them both in his taxi and returned home at about 2 o'clock in the morning. Charges were framed.

Mr. Davar cross-examined at some length the Complainant and her witnesses. For the defence Mr. Haji Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., was called as a witness. He deposed that on the night of 26th of August last the accused was on the 1st class race special returning from Poona. Mr. Haji met the accused on the train and at Bori Bunder. The accused, Mr. Khairaj the 3rd Presidency Magistrate and himself got into a taxi. They went to Mr. Khairaj's residence at Chowpati and after a little conversation Mr. Khairaj went to his flat. This was about 12-30 a.m. From there he and the accused drove to Sandhurst Road, where Mr. Haji got down near his house. He further said that when he went up his flat the accused's taxi was still waiting on the road and he went into his flat. He came out on the balcony and saw the accused's car still there and heard the accused talking with another man whose voice appeared to him to be the voice of one Mr. Gulam Hussein Ahmed Devji. This was about between 1 and 1-10 a.m. For want of time the case was adjourned.

At the next hearing at the outset the Magistrate inquired where is Mr. Azad. Mr. Reuben Solomon replied that he had gone to Kolhapur in a case. Mr. Haji was cross-examined and he said that he saw the accused taking liquor on the train and that he was smelling of liquor at the station and the taxi. He also stated that they started from Chowpati at about 12-30 and took seven minutes to go to his residence and saw the accused for 2-3 minutes from the balcony before he retired. In re-examination he stated that the acused was sober and could talk to them though he had taken liquor.

The next witness Mr. Gulam Husain A. Devji deposed that he knew the accused for the last ten years and on the 26th of August last he had been to a Moharum Majlis at Khadak behind Khoja Jarafkhana. After the Majlis was over he was going home via Sandhurst Road when he saw the accused and his car near Umerkhadi Post office at about 1-5 a.m. After a little conversation he drove with him to his own house at Chowpati and was with him till about 2 a.m. In cross-examination he admitted that from the Majlis House the shortest and straight way was to go to Pydhoni. But he went along longer and circuitous way as Pydhoni way is crowded on Mohurrum nights. He did not remember whether the accused was smelling of Liquor. He further stated that after reaching his residence the accused was talking to him for 30-40 minutes about racing but he could not remember the particulars of the conversation. He denied that he had appealed for the benefit of the Insolvency Act and that his father had advertised at any time in any paper that he would not be responsible for his debts. Sub-Inspector Savant was called and shown Mr. Fateh Mahomed and was questioned whether he was the man who had accompanied the Complainant to the Police Station on the morning of the 27th of August. He stated that the person accompanying the Complainant was dressed like him but he could not identify Mr. Fateh Mahomed to be the man.

The next defence witness was Mr. Haroon Tar Mahomed who deposed that he was a friend of the accused and had accompanied him on some occasions to singing girls' houses to hear music. He had been in the company of the accused to the complainant's house to hear singing when he saw the accused paying the Complainant Rs. 50 to 100. He further stated that when the complainant came to live in Foras Road from Girgaon Back Road, she told him on two occasins when he had been to her to hear singing that the accused was not coming to her to hear singing that the accused was not coming to her house and that he should induce him to come and if he still did not come she will see to it that he does come. The Magistrate asked Mr. Soloman not to cross-examine this witness as his evidence was worthless. Mr. Davar addressed the Court. The Court suggested that the case had better be compounded. After a little discussion about the terms of the composition the following settlement was arrived at. The accused said "I have not annoyed the Complainant and have no desire to annoy her." The Complainant accepted this undertaking and the case was compounded. The Court expressed its opinion that the Complainant had been very reasonable in her terms. While leaving the Court the Complainant was told by the Magistrate through the interpretor that she had won and the accused had lost, and the settlement was good.

GANDHI DAY AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BENARES, Dec. 19.

Gandhi day was observed here yesterday. The whole day members were enrolled as volunteers from the local Gandhi Ashram hawked khaddar in the streets. In the evening there was a public meeting, Hakim Muhammad Hussan Khan presiding. Moulvi Syed Nazir Ali, Pundit Ram Shastri and others spoke, exhorting the audience to prepare for civil disobedience by completing the Constructive Programme.

Official and Personal.

Lord Encombe and Mr. W. Phillips left Government House, Bombay on the 19th instant.

Mr. Laird MacGregor arrived at Government House, Bombay, on the 19th instant

THE ULEMA CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS AT GAYA.

GAYA, Dec. 18.

The Secretary wires:—The pandal and residential quarters for the the members of the forthcoming Ulema Conference are nearing completion. The Reception Committee is busy making preparations for the Conference which, under the Presidentship of Moulana Habibur Rahiman of Deoband commences on 24th instant at 8-20 A. M. and closes on the 26th instant. Gentlemen intending to attend the Conference are requested to bring with them sufficient warm clothing. All luggages should be labelled, bearing the name and address of the owners and handed over to volunteers who have been deputed to attend every train and are encamped near the station. They will arrange for conveyances also. The Reception Committee holds itself responsible for the free board and lodging of Ulamas, members of the Jamiat Ulema and special invitees for three days only, provided there are seats available. Others may stay in Harimshariat on payment. Entry into pandal will be by tickets.

"MR. BAPTISTA AND THE GRAVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista was right when he said that Mahatmaji had dug a grave, but surely he exhibited defective vision when he declared that either Mahatmaji would bury himself in it or the Congress.

As a matter of fact the grave was dug, but for burying what? Not the Congress or himself, but for burying the slave mentality of the nation, the age-long misery, proverty and starvation of the masses; for burying the shame of foreign clothes, and our weaknesses that are a bar to our rising to our full stature and strength. It was to bury the degenerating Western influences, the increasing self-distrust and the growing inclination of worshipping everything foreign to the disadvantage of things Indian, it was to bury these that the grave was dug.

The pit that Mahatmaji made was meant for interning all co-operation with *para-rajya*— foreign rule and its Legislative Councils, and Courts also. It was to deposit safely and for ever all such refuse that the Mahatma dug the grave.

But Co-operation and Councils have anyhow, managed to keep alive, and the spectre of Councils is again abroad, and by the end of this month the Gaya Congress will have consigned once for all this Council-spectre to the grave whence it rose, or buried the Great Gandhi programme, to the rejoicings of Mr. Baptista and others of his thinking, who had buried themselves with the Councils and have again risen with the spectre.

It is for the forthcoming Congress at Gaya, and not Mr. Baptista to say as to who or what will be buried in the grave dug by Mahatmaji.—Yours, etc.—

MANILAL VADILAL
Contractor.

LATE MR. R. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

The death of Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy took place on Monday evening under very tragic circumstances. Mr. Jeejeebhoy was only recently appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the next year by the Government of Bombay, and Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtollah and Mr. Mersey, Private Secretary to the Governor called on Mr. Jeejeebhoy at his bungalow, 'The Cliff' at Ridge Road for administering oath prior to the assumption of the Shrievalty. No sooner had he signed the paper he became unconscious and died of heart-failure. Mr. Jeejeebhoy was suffering from heart trouble for a long time past.

The funeral which took place yesterday afternoon was largely attended by members of all communities.

The offices of the Colaba Land, New City and New Great Eastern Mills were closed yesterday as a mark of respect for the deceased gentleman who was a Director on the Board of the above Companies.

ASSOCIATION CUP FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The following is the draw for the first round competition proper for the Association Cup:—

Portsmouth vs. Leeds, Merthyr vs. Wolverhampton, Brighton vs. Corinthians, Huddersfield vs. Birmingham, Aberdare or Carlisle vs. Preston, Chelsea vs. Rotherham, Plymouth vs. Notts County, Derby vs. Blackpool, Bradford City vs. Manchester United, Queen's Park Rangers vs. Crystal Palace, Everton Bradford vs. Orient Millwall, Swindon vs. Barnsley, Notts Forest vs. Sheffield United, Liverpool vs. Arsenal, Astonvilla vs. Blackburn, Cardiff vs. Watford, Blyth Spartans vs. Stoke, South Shields vs. Halifax, Wednesday vs. New Brighton, Hull vs. West Ham, Wigan vs. Barrow or Bath, Sunderland vs. Burnley, Oldham vs. Middlesborough, West Bromwich vs. Stalybridge or Bristol Rovers, Norwich vs. Bolton, Bury vs. Luton, Manchester City vs. Charlton, Bristol City vs. Wrexham, New Castle vs. Southampton, Tottenham vs. Workshop, Leicester vs. Fulham.

M. C. C. vs. TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Johannesburg.—Transvaal made 291. Catterall scored 128. He hit one six and 14 fours, and is the first to score a century against the M. C. C. who made 15 for no wickets when the stumps were drawn.

Auckland.—The M. C. C. made 350, of which Titchmarsh scored 154. Auckland made 106 runs for five wickets. The match was subsequently drawn, no play being possible on the third day owing to rain.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Secretary, National Social Conference announces that the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister, Bombay has accepted the presidentship of the ensuing sessions of the Social Conference to be held at Nagpur on the 30th December.

LOKMANYA KANYA SHALA.

EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND WORKS.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu performed the opening ceremony of an exhibition of "Arts and Works" of the girls of the Lokamanya Rashtriya Kanya Shala, yesterday, before a large gathering of ladies. The school was opened by Mahatma Gandhi some 18 months ago. The exhibition is an artistic and representative one, showing that both mind and body of the girl students are equally trained in the school. Only indigenous things are exhibited, mainly khadi and its allied products. Beautiful naphins, tablecloths, hand-kerchiefs, and other things made of Khadi are profusely exhibited Printed cloth, braid work, wicker work make equally fine and beautiful exhibits. A great deal of ingenuity has been used by the girls in making different ornaments from sugar braids; pictures with powdered glass are also exhibited along with beautiful 'rangoli' pictures. Khadi, however, plays the most important part in the whole exhibition and nobody could have believed, before seeing the exhibits, that such beautiful articles of every day use could be made out of it. The school is housed in a poor building in a not very healthy locality and an appeal has already been made for funds to support the institution.

Miss Pulaskar, the Principal, in asking Mrs. Naidu to open the exhibition, said they had arranged the exhibition in order to show to the public what the school had achieved so far, and was capable of achieving in the near future. In fact people did not know that such a useful institution existed in Bombay and one of the objects of the exhibition was to popularise it among the public. Let them judge for themselves she said, whether the school was worthy of their support. She had long wished that Mrs. Naidu should pay a visit to the school, but owing to her illness it could not be done. Now that she was better. Miss Pulasker had invited her to open the exhibition.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Naidu said she was glad to open the exhibition which was arranged by Miss Pulasker. The principal had said that many people did not know that there was a national school and that it was doing such a useful work and in order to advertise it that she had organised the fine exhibition. When the Mahatma opened the school one and a half years ago, he had said that it would be a centre of Swaraj and that the girls coming out of the school would help them to win Swaraj. She was glad that even boys from the National Schools took a great deal of interest in their school. (Laughter). She was also glad to see her Muslim sisters at the gathering and hoped that they would tell their sisters what good work the school was doing and collect funds to give the institution a permanent and healthy habitation.

Advising the girls she asked them to undergo their school training in a spirit full of joy and readiness, in order that the institution fight be proud of them and they proud of the institution. She asked them so to train themselves that they might take a fitting place in the struggle for Swaraj. She advised them to obey their teachers and love each other and above all to keep their love for the Mahatma always growing. She then declared the exhibition open.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay in proposing a vote of thanks said the institution badly required a permanent building of its own, and they had already issued an appeal to the public therefor. The institution deserved well of them and she hoped the public would come to its aid.

Mrs. Naidu then went round the exhibition and examined the various articles shown. It is well worth a visit.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held, yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding. The Trustees considered a letter from the Trust Engineer re attachment of a Trust crane at Mumbra, near Thana, as the property of Mr. Brenchley, the Trust Sand Contractor, in a Small Cause Court suit by the Thana Court. Mr. Brenchley it might be mentioned was the partner of a Mr. Doherty who met his death during the last riots, and whose widow had made a claim for Rs. 8 lakhs of compensation, on an income stated to be several thousands of rupees per month. The Court had, however, awarded a sum of about a lakh of rupees to Mrs. Doherty.

The Chairman informed the Trustees that Mr. Brenchley, the Sand Contractor, had suddenly left for England and the crane he was using in the execution of his work had been attached by a third party in a suit brought against him. The case was being taken up in the Thana Court, however.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said he had heard of Mr. Brenchley's departure to England some three months ago. He wanted to know why the matter was not brought before the meeting before this, and what steps had been taken to finish the contract with the Trust.

The Chairman said the work at Mumbra was being carried on departmentally and all the papers would be laid before them shortly.

...AGAIN VOTES ...AINST ENTRY.

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS PROCEEDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GAYA, Dec. 18.

The question of the entry of Non-Cooperators into Councils was debated at great length by about fifty members of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee and eventually lost by a great majority. The discussion arose on a motion of Babu Jwaleshwari Prosad of Chapra to the effect that Non-Cooperators should enter Councils for redress of the triple grievances, that after election they should form among themselves a working committee of not more than eleven members in each Council and that Non-Cooperators should not themselves ask any questions or move resolutions or bring forward bills, but should oppose or support *en bloc* any motion brought by others as directed by the Council working Committee, which, in turn, will be guided by the provincial or All-India Congress Committee as the case may be. A number of supporters followed. Messrs. Rama Udar, Norain Prashad, Abdul Bari and Rama Shanker whose main argument being that it was high time for Non-Cooperators to carry their programme into the Councils and therein oppose all money bills and other measures vitally affecting the every-day life of the people.

The resolution was strongly opposed among others by Mr. Dharmdir, who said the working of the Constructive Programme was in his opinion the only key to the problem now facing the country. The Constructive Programme, he observed, had not been given even a trial and their efforts must now be directed towards it. The discussion lasted several hours and resulted in the motion being lost by thirty-one to sixteen votes. Babu Brijkishore Proshad, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress presided over the meeting. Babu Rajendra Proshad was absent on account of a slight indisposition.

The meeting unanimously resolved to elect Messrs. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer", and M. R. Jayakar, Barrister, Bombay, as delegates from Bihar in the two vacancies which have recently occurred.

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements for the Congress are proceeding. All possible efforts are being made by the Reception Committee to complete them before the 25th as the Congress meets on the 26th, but the organisers are apparently handicapped by certain local conditions. The Congress Pandal, the erection of which is in progress at Swarajyapuri, three miles from the railway station, is practically on the model of the Pandal at Ahmedabad last year, khaddar playing the prominent part.

MR. DAS AND COUNCIL ENTRY

CONTRADICTS ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec, 19.

Mr. C. R. Das has contradicted some allegations contained in Mr. T. Prakasam's statement on Council entry. Referring to the alleged conference with the Maharatta leaders Mr. Das says that he sent no invitation to the pro-council or any other Maharashtra leaders from Poona, Nagpur or anywhere else to come to Calcutta and no such conference was held. Mr. Prakasam has suggested that it was as a result of Mr. Das's interview with the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee that some of them changed their views regarding the council question. Mr. Das says this statement contains a suggestion which is not based on fact, for on invitation he attended the meeting of the Civil Disobedience Committe and he explained his views here and at the request of members of that Committee he did not publish his views before the report of that Committee was out. Mr. Das also contradicts the allegations made by Mr. Prakasam regarding abandoning of the position and Mr. Das' resignation of the presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

PLEA FOR COUNCIL-ENTRY.

MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE AT DECCAN COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

Addressing the students of the Deccan College on the occasion of their 29th anniversary celebration Mr. M. A. Jinnah, said he was much pleased with two features which characterised the celebration. One was that the lady students were entrusted with the responsible work of receiving the guests and the other was the close Hindu-Moslem unity noticeable among the students. He put forward a vigorous plea for council-entry. He said, "Give up the camouflage of entry into councils to end them. Tell your electorates plainly that your step was wrong and now you want to work the reforms as best as you can."

He then congratulated the students of India on having pronounced the only right judgment of the N.C.O. programme by their practical action and hoped that given the liberty of studying and analysing politics the students could rightly judge for themselves.

Mr. Jinnah concluded his address by expressing his faith on the young generation of to-day to do the right thing.

An Amritsar message of December 18 states:—In the case against Mr. S. B. Mehtab Singh ex-deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council, the Court disallowed the request to summon Sir John Maynard the Finance Member and Mr. Tollinton Commissioner, Lahore Division, holding that their evidence was unconnected with the case. The defence counsel gave up the remaining witness in protest. 9th January is fixed for arguments.—(A. P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19

S S Barpeta Harley Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Umta, Partridge Colombo.
S S Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
S S City of Baroda, Haidy, Karachi.
S S Scottish Monarch, Gettie, Freemantle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S S Gorala for Calcutta.
S S City of Manchester for Liverpool.
S S Rokert for Jeddah.
S S Zamora for Dunkirk.
S S Cicerone for Dunkirk.

S S Barpeta.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain G J Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Olympia.—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3216 tons Captain A Duncan, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Baroda.—The City Line steamer City of Baroda, 4500 tons, Captain R H Haddy will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with some bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

...DAY, December ...

Shed.

1 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons, China 22-12, Agent M M and Co.
3 City of Baroda (s) 4,580 tons, Karachi 20-12, Agent K N and Co.
5 Khiva (s) 5,793 tons Yokohama, 30-12, Agent M M and Co.
6 Mulbera (s) 5,521 tons, London 22-12, Agent M M and Co.
7 Castalia (s) 4,083 tons, Liverpool 3-1, Agent Graham and Co.
9 Warcasa Maru (s) 3804 tons, Japan, N. Y.
10 Karoa, 3,607 Africa, 27-12, M M and Co. James Finlay and Co.
11 Cicerone 3,963 tons, Hull NF Scindia SNCo
12 Ockenfels (es) 7,574 tons, Karachi Agent Graham and Co.
13 Bratton Castle (s) 4,153 tons, Dunkirk 22-12 Agent Scindia S N Co
15 Anglo Chilean (s) 5799 tons Liverpool, N. F. Agent W and A Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, N F., M Italiane.
2 cl. Buchanan 3289 N. F., N. F. J. Finlay and C.
3 Bankura (s) 1,905 tons 21-12 Agent M M and Co.
8 Umta (s) 3492 tons 20-12 Agent M. M. and Co.
9 Warrasa Maru (s) 2104 tons, Japan, N. Y. Kaisha.
10 & 11 Olympia (s) 3,266 tons, L/Pool, 20-12 Agent W and A Graham and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Bahrein (s), 1,403 tons, Aden, 20-12, Agent T M and Co.,
B. Warnia 1,874 N.F. N.F. M.M. and Co.
C and R Honolulu Maru (s) 17,536 tons Kobe 29-12, Agent O S KaKisha.
D and E Clara (s) 3,521 tons, Karachi 22-12 Agent M M and Co.
F Accra (s) 1,751 tons, Durban, N F. Agent B M Khandwani.
N Venezia (s) 699 tons Karachi 22-12 L. Triestine.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 19

S S Soudan from Yokohama, Agents M. Mackenzie:—41 cases cotton laces, etc.

From Shanghai—732 bales tea, 1142 cases tea, 554 chests tea, 324 h/c tea, 695 cases green tea, 1288 bags green tea, 379 chests green tea, 169 bales raw silk, 287 bundles raw silk, 23 bales waste silk yarn, 54 cases waste silk yarn, 90 bales yellow silk, 50 pakgs yellow silk, 33 cases red dates,

From Hongkong—20 cases wet preserves, 26 cases dry preserves, 500 bags refined sugar, 16 bales raw silk, 150 chests tea, 100 cases tea, 60 packg tea.

From Singapore—1478 bags sago flour, 60 bgs coffee, 1152 bags betelnuts, 1649 pcs planks, 4244 bags pearl tapioca, 712 bdls rattans.

From Canton—100 bales cassia.

From Penang—50 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo—68 bags plumbago, 77 bags cardamoms, 57 bags arecanuts, 50 bags gum.

S S Mashobra from London Agents—M. Mackenzie.—26 cases drugs, 322 cases wine, 20 cases brandy, 100 cases ale, 625 cases gin, 510 cases oil varmith, 224 cases biscuits, 201 cases castor oil olive, 70 cases colour, 39 cases cigarettes, 65 cases beer, 22 cases spirit, 13 cases tobacco, 18 cases toilet soap, 3977 bgs paint, 50 bdls grapes, 50 bales old newspaper, 15 cks ink, 30 kgs red lead, 70 kgs white lead, 34 bags sandalwood.

From Middlesbro.—2000 tons coal.

From Port Said—300 bags almonds.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 19

S S Mulbera for London—20 bdles. lamb skin raw M.M. S SAVAL,45 bdles tanned skins goat, M Md S Saval, 30 bdles Ind. cotton raw, M Md S Saval, 120 bales military clothings, Framjee and Sons, 42 cwt. Ind. casein, C Jivanlal.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—160 bales cotton Latham Abercrombia, 100 bales East African cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co, 2000 lbs wet castings S M H Kadarbaich, 48 bales wwool raw D Kundunmall, 35 bales ctry. cotton fly P H Vasa, 49 bales Ind. wool raw, David Sassoon.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—123 bgs. Ind. yellow millet, C Jivanlal 3091 cwt Ind. myrobolums C Jivanlal, 2006 cwt. linseed oil cakes Gorio Ltd, 50 baes clean cotton fly, B Meyer and Co, 2001 cwt, myrabolums P Mathuradas 150 bales clean cotton waste, H Jammohandas 299 bales clean cotton waste M Chandulal and Co, 1100 cwt. linseed oil cakes, L Ebrahimji, 640 bales Ind. raw cotton K Visram, 50 bales ctry. cotton wase V Jivandas.

For Marseilles 112 bales ctry. cotton fly B Meyer 275 bales Ind. raw cotton K Visram, 4000 cwt Ind. castor seed Rally Bros.

For Glasgow—2002 cwt. myrabolums P Mathuradas.

S S Anglo Chilian for Antwerp—2000 cwt. crushed bones, the F Ebrahim and Co, 293 cwt. gum Padamsey Koovji.

For Havre, 400 bales hemp, G Mowji.

S S Bratton Castle for Genoa—500 tons old iron serap K M Mathoo.

For Dunkirk—110 bales Ind. cotton Bhaidas Cursondas, 2000 cwt. poppy seed Rally Bros, 4000 cwt. rape seed Rally Bros.

S S Mirzapur for Barcelona 80 bales ctry. cotton fly, B Meyer and Co,

For Hamburg—122 cwt, casein flour Coutts and Co.

S S Oakenfels for Hamburg—50 bales clean cotton fly M Chandulal, 440 bales Ind. raw cotton, K H Kayni, 8 cases cotton carpets S Dhanji 1000 cwt. moura seed, Strands, 220 bales Ind. Cotton F.P F F cambells.

For Rotterdam—4000 cwt groundnuts Stranss

For Answerp—110 bales Ind. raw cotton Arjan Khunji.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, December 20, 1922.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

The Compulsory Primary Education Bill, as originally drafted by the Education Minister with minor changes here and there—and not as recommended by the Select Committee—has passed the second reading in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill has been acclaimed by pro-officials and Liberals as marking the dawn of a new era in the educational history of this Presidency. We expressed our opinion on a former occasion that the Bill has been cleverly designed to strike at national primary education in the Presidency; and if the policy of the Educational Bill—the policy of stifling the National Education Movement—is followed to its logical conclusion, what has been enthusiastically claimed as the dawn of a new era might prove the doom of national regeneration.

Not a word has been uttered either by the Co-operators or the Minister of Education as to how the Bill is going to affect thousands of the students attending National Primary Schools in the Presidency and particularly in Gujarat. Do the Co-operators know that several protest meetings were held and feeling has run high in the Province of Gujarat where National Education has taken deep root? Have the members of the Council hailing from Gujarat properly discharged their duty towards their constituencies by voicing their sentiment regarding the new Educational Bill? Or do they think that as the promoters of the National Education Movement are mostly Non-Cooperators, the co-operating Council-members owe no duty to them and are in no way bound to represent their cause? If so, is not that opinion inconsistent with the claim they keep advancing that they are truly the representatives of the people? The Bill, if rigorously executed in every clause, is bound to create bad blood amongst the people and, we are afraid, an educational *impasse*. The Government will have to penalise the parents of more than 20,000 children now attending the primary schools in Gujarat alone. Various devices, such as enforcing all the provisions of the Patel Act in case of the municipalities undertaking to offer compulsory education, having failed to break the invincible spirit of the citizens of Surat and Ahmedabad, a drastic measure in the shape of Dr. Paranjpye's Compulsory Education Bill has been formulated. The struggle between the Government and the advocates of National Education is bound to be a long, bitter and unpleasant one. The Non-Cooperators very devoutly wished that so far as their activities in the sphere of education were concerned they might be left to themselves to pursue their harmless course. Much against their will, they will be drawn into a tussle with the official Educational Department which would have been avoided but for the misguided zeal of the Educational Minister to narrow down the definition of the "approved school." Dr. Paranjpye, having sown the wind, must hold himself prepared to reap the whirlwind.

The defects of the Bill as it stands have been pointed out and some of them have not escaped the notice of the members of the Council, though the threats hurled by them at the Government of wrecking the Bill if they were not set right have proved entirely futile and have not moved the Government an inch from the original position. The Select Committee presided over by Dr. Paranjpye recommended in its report that "the Government shall agree to bear half or such higher proportion as the Government may determine in each particular case of additional recurring and non-recurring annual cost of the scheme if the local authority is a municipality, and three-fourths of the said cost if the local authority is a district local board, not exceeding however half or such higher proportion or three-fourths, as the case may be, of the cost as estimated by the local authority in the scheme as sanctioned." The members of the Select Committee therefore, were taken by surprise and expressed their indignation when Dr. Paranjpye, moving the second reading of the Bill declared that he was authorised by his Excellency the Governor to state that Government did not accede to a further charge on the revenue as contemplated by the Select Committee; and he proposed that the clause should be read as originally drafted. This was the signal for a storm of non-official opposition which was, however, calmed down by the "magic eloquence" of Ministers and their unfailing supporters. The public, on a close reading of the provisions of the Bill, will realise that the Government have nowhere laid down that the programme of compulsory primary education will be completed in the course of the next ten years. As Dr. Paranjpye said on a previous occasion "All that we can say is that we have laid down a Government policy, that during the course of the next ten years that programme will be carried out and the actual steps of that programme will be carried out as the funds at the disposal of Government, the actual demands of local bodies and various other circumstances permit." The tone of the Minister's speeches and the official justification of the non-committal attitude of the Government are of a nature to increase the public's doubts concerning the time-limit set by Government for the completion of the programme. At any rate, the reduction of the share of the expenditure proposed by the Select Committee and the absence of a positive guarantee on the part of the Goverament—not merely laying down a general policy—to fulfil the whole programme in a decade's time must have chilled the ardour even of enthusiastic supporters of the Bill. "All that glitters is not gold" and Dr. Paranjpye's Bill is deceptive in more ways than one. We still hope that the reprehensible features which a Council indifferent to the best interests of the Presidency has allowed to pass into the Bill will be removed and the measure made acceptable to all classes of the people, who are ready to applaud a bill for such a praiseworthy purpose.

"THE NEW KHALIFA"

Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed of Bhopal, in a letter entitled "The New Khalifa," which we published yesterday, complains of "one or more Molvis" who, in the Urdu Press," come forward to raise objections, intentionally or otherwise, with regard to the election of the new Khalifa." Our correspondent's views regarding the election are our own, but we do not share his indignation at such behaviour on the part of "one or more Molvis," nor do we approve of his suggestion that "they claim their voice to be heard in this connection because of their brothers having directly or indirectly taken part in conquering Mecca and Medina for the King of Great Britain and Ireland"—which is nonsense, on the face of it. Our correspondent must be perfectly aware that no attempt was ever made by England to *conquer* Mecca and Medina; if he had said Jerusalem, which ranks second to Mecca only among the Holy Places of Islam, it would have been another matter. But as for even Jerusalem having been conquered for "the King of Great Britain and Ireland," there is not a shadow of justification for such an idea, since the intrigues which led up to the war with Turkey and the rebellion of the Sharif of Mecca, disastrous in their consequences to the honour and the moral dignity of England, cannot by any effort of imagination be regarded as for the benefit of His Majesty, whose throne is the imperial symbol of that dignity and honour. All that our correspondent really wished to convey, we imagine, was his impression that the "one or more Molvis" who now raise objections to the election of the new Khalifa, are the same who lent themselves during the war to the support of England's propaganda on behalf of the Sharif Huseyn. Why he could not have said so simply we cannot conceive, instead of giving us these false historical imaginings, which, supposing they were true, would make all Muslims in the British Empire, more especially in Muslim States within that Empire, conscious traitors to Islam; for we were all of us alike acquiescent in the course of England's wartime policy, though some of us opposed her wartime propaganda and were made to suffer for it. If the Muslims of the British Empire had been called on by the Government "to take part in conquering Mecca and Medina" for England, does our correspondent think that they would still have acquiesced? We consider the fact that there was not a general rising of the subject Muslims proof positive that the sanctity of Mecca and Medina was respected by the British Government and armies. We are now claiming the fulfilment of England's pledges, given to us during the war with regard to the Holy Places of Islam. If Mecca and Medina had been "conquered for the King, etc.", should we still talk of pledges?

We have heard false statements with regard to British warfare on Islam quoted by Europeans as typical of the propaganda of the organised Khilafat movement. Having been associated with that movement from the very outset, we can honestly declare that we have never come across them until now. On the other hand we have heard among Muslims such statements ascribed to *agents provocateurs*, whose object would be to discredit the "agitation" and get the "agitators" into trouble with the Government. Anyhow they are unwelcome, for they harm our cause, which, being sacred, must be based upon a scrupulous regard for truth. If we have been able utterly to rout the propagandists and demolish the propaganda of the enemy wherever we could get at it or them, it has been merely that the enemy relied on falsehoods and evasions, while we are armed with nothing but the naked truth. We ask our present correspondent and all who care for the success of the Islamic cause to keep religiously to fact; for to indulge in fiction in such matters is to place a weapon in the foeman's hand against us.

That one or two Maulvis should have raised objections with regard to the election of the new Khalifa, an event of far-reaching importance to the Islamic world, breaking as it does with the tradition of long centuries, does not surprise us in the least; nor do we see the least necessity to attribute such objections to any other motive than the reverence for a tradition which the writers may consider sound, though we do not. It is much more surprising to our mind, and matter for devout thanksgiving, that the Ulema of India as a whole have welcomed this immense reform, thus giving proof of a devotion and enlightenment such as seldom, if ever, have been found in men occupying the position of a priesthood, in other religions. It is difficult for us to find words strong enough adequately to express our admiration for the way in which the Ulema of India have behaved at this great crisis in our history. We can only say that they have done the greatest service to the greatest cause on earth: the revival of Islam in its simplicity and glory.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

The next Japanese Budget is likely to be an excellent object-lesson to the financiers in India. The total revenues are estimated at 1350 million yen, of which only 60 million yen are extraordinary receipts, while another 54 million represent the surplus of the preceding year brought forward. Thus 1236 million yen are the produce of the ordinary normal revenue and are less by only 9 million yen as compared with 1922-23. Even this decline does not seem to be due to general depression, but is brought about by a readjustment of taxation including the business tax and the stamp duty (decreased) and income tax (increased.) On the expenditure side 987 million represent the ordinary normal charges, showing an increase of 45 million yen over the current year, with another 363 million yen for extraordinary expenditure which has been reduced by 177 million yen as compared to the previous year There is thus a net reduction in expen diture of 132 million yen, or about 10 per cent. of the total. Does not this mak an excellent object-lesson for the Government of India? Lest there be a misapprehension of the real nature of the economies effected by the Japanese financiers, we must add that reduction in armaments alone amounts to 70 million yen, while administrative savings and carrying over account for another 65 million yen. On the other hand expenditure is actually increased by 30 million yen for the State subvention to compulsory primary education, by 2 million for the completion, establishment and expansion of colleges, by 11 million for embankment works and by 42 million on account of transfers to the National Debt Consolidation Funds.

Notes of the Day

A Transvaal Hymn of Hate.

During the War the British press was loud in its execration of the German "hymn of hate." We do not know what they will say of the following "hymn" which, according to "Indian Opinion" of Durban, is being distributed broadcast in Western Transvaal.

'You are a Traitor to your Country.

If you are buying your goods from the Asiatic. The small saving effected by buying catch lines at a coolie store is counterbalanced by excess profit on other lines; thus the apparent saving is tantamount to a

Bribe.

'This glorious country, which was bought by the blood of our ancestors and the sweat of our pioneers, you are selling to the coolie and his progeny; money is the key to indisputable power. Every penny that you spend at an Asiatic store helps to fashion that key —that will open the door to supremacy for him in the land of your birth—that will assure another victory for the Crescent over the Cross.

The future for Him is Progression!
The future for us is Retrogression!

'Do you realise that the goods you are buying cheaply to-day will be paid for by your children dearly to-morrow?

What False Economy is this!—

'Through your wanton indiscretion you have been helping to break your Nation. Help us to re-build our Nation by becoming an active member of

The African Bond.

'Every man, woman and child must become a Purple Crusader.'

One would like to know how General Smuts views the campaign of the "Purple Crusaders."

Primary Teachers' Grievances.

The revised scales of salaries of primary teachers sanctioned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation have apparently failed to give full satisfaction to the teachers. A copy of a memorial addressed to the Municipal Schools Committee by the Marathi, Gujarathi and Urdu Primary Teachers' Association is before us and we find that the main grievance of these teachers centres round the failure to give full retrospective effect to the new scheme, as was done on all previous occasions when the scales were revised. The consequence has been that various absurdities and inequalities have been found to arise in the enforcement of the scheme. Teachers with less service and inferior qualifications are, under the new rules, found drawing actually more pay than the men who have longer service and higher qualifications to their credit. There are other inconsistencies also, as pointed out in the memorial, which have resulted in hardship to a number of teachers. It is quite likely that neither the Schools Committee nor the Corporation anticipated that these difficulties would arise, but now that they have become apparent and it would be unfair to connive at the resulting hardships, it behoves the Committee and the Corporation to remedy the defects of the scheme in the only possible way, namely by giving full retrospective effect to it, as suggested by the teachers' association. It is pointed out that not more than Rs. 70,000 at the beginning and Rs. 20,000 ultimately will be required annually to carry out the proposal and this amount, considering the total outlay on primary education which the Corporation proposes to make shortly, will not be considered too heavy.

An Example to Follow.

At a time when the pernicious principle of communal representation is being sought to be introduced even in local board and village panchayat elections, it is heartening to find a minority like the Indian Christians of the Punjab condemning the principle in unequivocal terms. The Punjab Indian Christian Conference, recently held, adopted a resolution declaring that the principle of communal electorates in general, and the consideration of religious and communal interests in the matter of Government appointments and admission of students into the Government Colleges in particular, are detrimental to the best interests of the country. The Conference was emphatically of opinion that in these matters ability and efficiency should be the chief test. On the principle of communal representation the Christians, who are in a minority, are entitled to claim separate representation, but they have not chosen to follow the selfish course which finds favour with the leaders of certain communities. The latter hardly realise the extent of the harm they are doing to their respective communities and the country at large.

"Third Class Passengers' Pen."

We learn from the "Muslim Outlook" that the sign-board hanging outside the newly built waiting-room for third class passengers at the Railway Station at Amritsar bears the folowing inscription: "Third Class Passengers' Pen". Evidently the local railway authorities consider that the term "pen" more exactly describes the condition of the shed than the previous designation "waiting room". The dictionary meaning of the word "pen" is "an enclosure for cows, sheep, fowls, etc.," and few will gainsay that the description is appropriate in the case of most of the third class waiting rooms on Indian railways. Carrying the analogy further, the railway companies would be well advised to alter the designation "third class railway carriages" into "third class railway trucks," as the manner in which the unfortunate class of passengers are carried in these carriages conveys more truly the idea of a truckful of cattle than that of a conveyance meant for human beings.

Mr. Sastri's Confessions.

Mr. Sriniwas Sastri, in his address before the Servants of India Society, attempted to answer some of the criticisms levelled at him. In explanation of his failure to pay a visit to South Africa, Mr. Sastri said that his tour was the outcome of the resolution passed at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and General Smuts had expressly desired that South Africa should not be included in the scope of the resolution. Mr. Sastri claims to have toured the other Dominions as "the representative of India" —a role he could not assume, he says, in South Africa. Mr. Sastri would have been more correct if he had described himself as "the representative of the Government of India", for neither General Smuts nor anyone else can destroy Mr. Sastri's right to go as "the representative of India", if the nation choses him to be such. From Mr. Sastri's own explanation it is apparent that the decision as to what role Mr. Sastri was to assume for the occasion rested not with India but with Colonial statesmen. Yet, Mr. Sastri assures us that India's status has grown distinctly higher as a result of his visit to the Colonies! Mr. Sastri says he can go only as a private citizen to South Africa. Is the Indian Legislature so very impotent that it cannot depute a "representative" to a British Colony? If it is, indeed, so helpless, one would rather wish that Mr. Sastri should go as he is than that he should await the pleasure of his "Imperial" friends, who seem to be more his masters than colleagues. Next, Mr. Sastri's defence of his attitude towards the White policy of the Dominions is not at all satisfactory. We agree with him that each country has an inherent right to decide what the composition of its own population shall be. But in conceding this, it cannot also be gainsaid that each country is bound to treat the nationals of other countries with the consideration due to friendly neighbours; otherwise the former will lay itself open to reprisals at the hands of the latter. "Do as you would be done by" is a correct maxim of conduct in the affairs of nations no less than in the case of individuals. While pleading for just treatment of the domiciled Indian community in the Colonies, did Mr. Sastri warn the Colonial statesmen and public against the risks involved in their anti-Asiatic and anti-Indian policy? He appears to have been overwhelmed with a sense of his country's weakness and helplessness. His role, also, as the representative of the Government of India—that is to say, of the Indian bureaucracy—seems to have stood in the way of his speaking the plain truth to his Dominion hosts. He was out on a mission of humble pleading for the sympathy of the Colonies and any harsh truths would have appeared quite out of place at the receptions held in his honour. Such being the case Mr. Sastri's claim that he voiced the views of his country and that he went in any representative capacity—unless it were as the representative of the bureaucracy—cannot be upheld for a moment.

Hospital Work in Bengal.

The report of the Government of Bengal on the working of hospitals and dispensaries in the province bears mournful testimony to the effect of the existing "financial stringency" on this important department of public welfare. The Surgeon-General says medical relief was hampered in almost all district institutions for want of funds. Local bodies were unable to provide sufficient money out of their limited resources to meet the increased expenditure due to high prices and enhanced rates of wages. Several hospitals were obliged to restrict the admission of in-patients to the most urgent cases only and some of the Mission and District Board dispensaries have obtained the permission of Government to levy a small fee from each new patient attending for medicine, only the very poor being exempted. Such is the pass to which the department has been reduced in Bengal, and there can be no doubt that in other provinces too a similar plight prevails. How can things be otherwise when the Moloch of the Military Department demands a heavier and heavier sacrifice each succeeding year and there are patriotic Indian Ministers coming forward with votes of large public funds for Empire Exhibitions and the like, while the departments of vital public welfare in their charge are being starved most scandalously?

"Trust the Man on the Spot."

Sir Harcourt Butler's parting counsel to the members of the Legislative Council was summed up in the words quoted above. He appealed to his non-official friends "to trust the man on the spot until it is proved that he is wrong. to assume that honest men work honestly and to be tolerant of mistakes honestly made under difficult conditions." The people of India have heard this slogan before and know what it means. It means that the local bureaucrat, whoever he happens to be, must be left to do as he likes and that there should be no criticism of, and no interference with, his actions, however queer and high handed these may be. If any criticism is offered. "the man on the spot" coolly ignores it and if there is any interference he proceeds to smother it, in the supreme belief that he is infallible. Sir Harcourt himself has demonstrated in his own career the application of his maxim of "the man on the spot." His Government have accepted the advice and cooperation of the non-official members when it suited their purpose but ignored the same when it clashed with the official standpoint. Even Ministers have been thrown overboard by their European colleagues in the Government when the occasion suited their purpose, as for instance when recently the Finance Member voted against an official motion brought forward by an Indian Minister. Sir Harcourt's Government have also brushed aside the recommendation of the Legislative Council that the orders passed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act should be withdrawn and the political prisoners released forthwith. "Trust the bureaucrat to do whatever is necessary in your interest and do not pester him with your unwelcome advice and do not grumble when anything goes wrong"—that is the sum and substance of Sir Harcourt's counsel. He does not choose to act upon the recommendation of the Council to release the prisoners, because he does not wish to put difficulties in the way of his successors. But he does not hesitate to lay the foundation-stone of the new Council Chamber in Lucknow though he knows that the public of the province, including members of the "Liberal Party", are entirely opposed to the idea of the transfer of the capital to Lucknow. "Trust me to do the right thing—I know what is good for you" is, no doubt, the real opinion of Sir Harcourt and he has proceeded to ignore public opinion on this vital question, as he has done on other occasions throughout his reign.

TURKEY'S COUNTER PROPOSALS.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED INFRACTION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

NO "SPECIAL" RIGHTS TO MINORITIES

MILITARY SERVICE GOES WITH CITIZENSHIP.

(From Our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 18, 6 p.m.

In its counter-proposal concerning the Minorities, the Turkish delegation says that it notes with amazement that it is confronted with proposals proving a wish to impose on Turkey a new capitulary regime such as had never before existed. "A fact particularly worthy of remark", says the Note, "is that they are trying to make us accept all these proposals by alleging human considerations, declaring that these proposals are no infraction of our sovereignty and insisting above all that they are made in our own interest. They are trying also to intimidate us by the threat of world opinion which, it is thought, will be raised against us. The British delegate declared that conscription was a scrouge even for the Turks.

The Turkish delegation considers that it would have been preferable to use a less strong expression on a subject which is a Turkish question of purely internal nature. Even if conscription were a scourge, it would be dear to us because it is an institution freely published and it has served us to defend the freedom of our country. They speak of Christian women having been converted to Islam by force and shut up in harems; is it necessary to refute such old legends? Many Muslims have married Christian women and among the latter there are some who, of their own free will, embrace the religion of their husband, a thing which is seen everywhere. After the Armistice of 1918, the inter-Allied police forced their way into Muslim houses and tore many women who had embraced Islam from their husbands despite their tears and stipulations. In the same way the inter-Allied police handed over to the Armenians many Turkish children whose fathers had been killed during the great War. When in 1920, the Turkish army retook Kars, twenty Turkish boys all happy to see their compatriots again rushed out to greet the troops.

NO ATTACK UPON SOVEREIGNTY.

Turkey, knowing that all kinds of pretexts, especially humanitarian pretexts, are used to assail her sovereignty, has become very sensitive and considers all attempts with that object as blows aimed at her. This state of mind is the result of the aggressions of which she has been the victim. Turkey is now resolved to tolerate no attack, however, slight, upon her sovereignty. Moreover the Turks are capable of discerning their own interests and they wish to receive no advice on that subject. The existence here of the same mentality of which certain functionaries gave proofs at Constantinople after the Mudros armistice, will be an obstacle to the obtaining of the results desired by all of us here.' This last sentence was a hit at Ryan, the first dragoman of the British High Commissionerate, who is the author of the Allied proposal.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

The Note continues: "History shows that the question of the Minorities has always had non-Muslims for its object. It is in that sense that the Turkish Delegation understands the term. Before laying down its counter-proposal the Turkish Delegation specifies: (1) according to the spirit and the letter of the treaties the rights of Minorities apply only to Turkish subjects (2) all Turkish subjects are citizens enjoying the same civil and political rights, but are also under the same obligations. (3) The rights of Minorities inscribed in the treaties concluded (in e) 191) do not grant to the Minorities special rights but common rights and secure to them guarantees only of the religious, educational and philanthropic order. Consequently (1) all the members of Minorities being citizens should fulfil the duty of military service. To exempt Minorities would be in contradiction of the spirit and the letter of concluded treaties and would signify that a citizen does not owe himself to the defence of the fatherland. (2) The demand made of Turkey to maintain the privileges which she granted formerly of her own initiative, to the clergy of the non-Muslim Minorities is equally in contradiction with the law. The Minorities are essentially secular.

The Khilafat being separated from the State, to insist on this point would be to apply unequal treatment to Turkey, who accepts the clauses judged sufficient for all the European States. On the subject of schools, Turkey accepts the conditions of freedom imposed on other States, with the same specifications, with the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory. We cannot consent to enter into discussions on the subject of stipulations relative to Minorities other than those contained in the treaties abovementioned. We have, besides, to declare categorically that the same rights must be acknowledged, in accordance with our national pact, as belonging to the Muslims of the Balkan States and neighbouring States and as extending to all the territory of those States and not only to the newly annexed provinces. The amnesty constitutes a separate question. It should include all punishable acts of a military and political order as well as all acts cognate thereunto." The clauses of the project follow.

TURKISH COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

(1) Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in clauses (2) and (5) of the present section shall be recognised as fundamental laws and no law, no regulation nor official action shall be taken in contradiction or opposition to those stipulations nor prevail against them.

(2) Turkey undertakes to grant to the non-Muslim Minorities, in what concerns their life and their liberties, the same rights and the same protection that the Majority enjoys. Non-Muslim Minorities belonging to recognised religions will have free right to the practice public and private of any faith, religion, or believe, the practice of which is not incompatible with public order and morality.

(3) Turkish subjects belonging to non-Muslim Minorities shall enjoy the same civil and political rights as Muslims. All inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of religion shall be equal before the law. Difference of religion shall not injure any urkish subject as regards the enjoyment of civil and political rights, notably for admission to public employment, office and honours or the exercise of the different professions and industries. No edict will be issued against the free use by any subject Turk of any language whatever whether in private intercourse or in trade, whether in the matter of religion of the Press or publications of any kind, or public meetings. Notwithstanding the existence of an official language, appropriate facilities shall be given to Turkish subjects of language other than Turkish for the oral use of their own language before the tribunals.

(4) Turkish subjects belonging to the non-Muslim minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and the same guarantees in law and in fact as subjects belonging to the Muslim Majority. Notably they shall have the right to create, direct and control at their own expense in conformity with the laws and regulations in force, charitable, religious or social institutions, schools and other educational establishments with the right of using their own language and practising their own religion freely there.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(5) In the matter of public instruction the Turkish Government shall grant in towns and villages where there is a considerable proportion of non-Muslim subjects appropriate facilities for securing that in all primary schools instruction shall be given in their language to the children of such Turkish subjects. This stipulation shall not prevent the Turkish Government from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools. In towns and districts where a considerable proportion of non-Muslim Turkish subjects are resident, they shall be assured a fair share in the benefit and attribution of such funds as may be assigned from the public funds, on the State or Municipal or other budgets for educational and charitable purposes.

(6) Christian or Jewish Turkish subjects shall not be constrained to perform any act whatsoever which would be an outrage to their faith or religious practices not incapacitated in any way if they refuse to appear before tribunals or to perform some legal act on their weekly day of rest. However, this arrangement shall not release the said Turkish subjects of Christian or Jewish religion from the obligations imposed upon all Turkish subjects in regard to maintenance of public order.

(7) Turkey agrees that to the extent to which the stipulations in the foregoing clauses affect non-Muslim Turkish subjects these stipulations constitute obligations of international interest and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be able to be modified without the assent of a Majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan by these presents undertake not to refuse their consent to any modification of these arrangements to which a majority of the Council of the League of Nations has duly agreed. Turkey agrees that any member of the League of Nations shall have the right to call the attention of the Council to any infringement or danger of infringement of any of these obligations, and that the Council shall be able to proceed in such a fashion and to give such instructions as seem suitable and efficacious on the occasion. Turkey agrees also in case of a divergence of opinion on questions of law or of fact concerning these clauses between the Turkish Government and any Government of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, or any other Power which is a member of the Council of the League of Nations, that such divergence shall be considered as a difference of an international nature, following Art. 14 of the League of Nations Pact. The Turkish Government agrees that any difference of this kind shall, if the other party demands it, referred to a permanent court of international justice. The decision of the permanent court shall be without appeal and

(Continued on next page.)

JAPAN AND AFGHANISTAN.

NEED FOR CORDIAL RELATIONS

JAPANESE PRESS PROPAGANDA.

Special Cable to "The Chronicle"

(From our Correspondent).

TOKIO, Dec. 18.

Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh's efforts to disseminate a knowledge of how Afghanistan is making rapid strides towards modern conditions by establishing educational institutions, fostering industries, exploiting natural resources, and opening diplomatic relations abroad, are achieving success. Periodicals and newspapers are giving prominence to Afghanistan affairs and publicists are desirous of attracting Afghan students. The "Tokyoasahi," Japan's foremost daily in a lengthy editorial, advises Government to accord a cordial reception to Afghanistan's overtures for establishing commercial and diplomatic relations and thus to cement the bonds of friendship with Asia's budding nation, regardless of British susceptibilities.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

LORD DERBY'S VIEWS

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The first Commission of the Lausanne Conference is this afternoon resuming consideration of the question of the Straits. The complete detailed plan, drafted by Allied naval and military experts, will be discussed. It has been decided that the Conference shall not separate at Christmas, but shall continue its labours until they are completed only a briefest break being taken.

Lord Curzon yesterday had a private talk with M. Chicherin.—(B. O. W.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

Lord Derby, Secretary for War, on his way home from visiting the British army of the Rhine, had conversations in Paris during the week-end, with MM. Poincare and Millerand. The French newspapers credit Lord Derby with having impressed upon the French Premier and the President a strong and increasing general opposition in England to any further occupation of German territory by the French forces. Lord Derby is expected back in London.—(B. O. W.)

GRANT OF LOAN TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

New York.—Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. put in a statement at a conference on Saturday between them and the German Minister Wiedfeldt informing the latter that a loan could not be granted to Germany until the reparations question was settled.—Reuter.

FRENCH NAVY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—During a debate in the Chamber on naval estimates, to-day, M. Raiberti, Minister of Marine, outlined the Government's policy. He declared that Britain, America and Japan had been building, while France let her navy dwindle. France needed a navy to defend her coasts and Colonies, and must build ships and create an aerial fleet, but strict economy was essential. 43 million francs had been saved by reorganisation and reductions, and only 80 millions would be spent on the navy this year, 90 millions being carried on to the next financial year. He declared that France was the only naval power that had fallen below the 1914 level.—Reuter.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Dunlop Rubber Company, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution paying Sir Eric Geddes £5,000 sterling for his services as Director, and £10,000 sterling for special services as Director for twelve months ended September 31st.

The Chairman said the Company had got rid of its pressing liabilities by discharging or funding them permanently, and, given a reasonable trade revival, the position of the Company would steadily strengthen.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Foreign exchange opened with a decided recovery but later relapsed. Rumours of the American loan to Germany have not been taken seriously. The French francs touched 60/95 and closed at 62/75. The Belgian francs opened at 66/80 and closed at 68/45; while German marks went from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand. Sterling on New York was 4/66 to 4/64.—Reuter.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The foreign exchange market, after its confident opening this morning, became reactionary in the afternoon. The mark in early hours had made substantial recovery to 25,000 relapsed to 29,000. The French franc, on the other hand, continued their improvement.—(B. O. W.)

INDIANIZATION

WHITEHALL'S ANSWER TO ASSEMBLY

SURRENDER TO THE SERVICE

Special Cable to "The Chronicle"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Dec. 18, 7-30 p.m.

The India Office proposes the appointment of a Public Service Commission in response to the clamour by the Indian Services to counteract the O'Donell circular.

It is feared that the result of the appointment of the Commission will give the Government here a pretext to postpone the Indianization of the services, recommended by the Legislative Assembly in India.

EGYPTOLOGY.

IMPORTANT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

Lord Carnarvon returned to London today from Egypt. In an interview with a correspondent of "The Times" at Marseilles, he talktd of a discovery, made by himself and Mr. Howard Carter, of the burial place of King Tutankhamen in the valley of Kings near Luxor. He explained that before the inner chamber, which is believed to be the actual tomb of Tutankhamen, can be entered it will be necessary to remove the valuable antiquities scattered in confusion in the outer chamber. The work of removing and packing these, which are very dry and fragile, after being buried three thousand years will require greatest care.

Lord Carnarvon, describing the outer Chambers, said along the western wall are three State beds. The couches are gilt and standing on slender, exquisitely carved legs. They are very light, and could easily accommodate three persons lying abreast. At the south end of the west wall is the State throne of Egypt revealed to modern years, and is wonderfully beautiful. Lord Carnarvon considers it singularly fortunate that his discovery relates to a period where in Egyptian art, in metal and stone-work, had reached its highest perfection. In the south-eastern corner of the Chamber are four gold chariots which are dismantled. Sides are encrusted with semi-precious stones, but they have been stripped of rich ornamentations of pure gold wherewith they were once adorned. Lord Carnarvon believes thieves robbed the tomb ten years after Tutankhamen's burial but the artistic and historical value of what remains is inestimable. At the south-end of the west wall is an entrance to the second chamber which is still to be entered and explored. The entrance to the inner chamber, supposed to be the tomb of Tutankhamen, is in the centre of the north wall, guarded by two gigantic bituminised statues of Tutankhamen.—(B. O. W.)

U. S. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

BRITAIN CHARGED WITH WAVING BIG STICK.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Washington.—Speaking on the Ship Subsidy Bill in the Senate to-day, Senator Ransdell, Democrat, charged the British with waving a big stick against America and mentioned as instance, the alleged British discrimination including the recent rubber regulations for shipment of raw rubber which he stated had already doubled the cost of rubber.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

"BILLY" HUGHES' PARTY BEATEN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Melbourne.—The latest results of the Australian elections show a recovery of Mr. Hughes' Nationalist Party to be almost hopeless. The Party will possibly not number over 26 in the new House, where there is likely to be a deadlock unless the anti-Labour forces fuse.

USE OF ADULTERATED COCOA

HOME AND COLONIAL STORES FINED 40S.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The Home and Colonial Stores were fined forty shillings at the Richmond Police Court for selling cocoa adulterated with arsenious oxide to the extent of 1/40th of a grain to the pound. Messrs. Rowntrees, Limited, were also fined £20 sterling for abetting the Home and Colonial Stores. It was stated that the cocoa was a blend of seven different cocoas, one of which was manufactured by Messrs. Rowntrees. Samples were taken and Rowntrees' sample was found to contain 1/10th grain of arsenious oxide in the pound of cocoa.

The counsel for Messrs. Rowntrees said that the firm took absolute responsibility. An impurity had been found in carbonate of potash used for making cocoa soluble, and they had sacrificed 350 tons of cocoa affected, costing thousands of pounds sterling. It was impossible to recover cocoa sold during the past two months containing this impurity, but chemists had expressed an opinion that it could not possibly injure any healthy consumer and that chocolates would not be affected. Cocoa issued since August 1st was absolutely free from this impurity.

"[illegible] THE REFORMS."

HOW TO BRING PRESSURE UPON GOVT.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaun District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, when speeches were made for and against entry into Councils.

Mrs. Naidu said they had called these leaders who did not see eye to eye with the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. She thought it was very important and very necessary for their political and civic education that the audience should have an opportunity of listening fairly to honest views expressed by honest men, who were in the proud position of being representatives of the country. They were going to Gaya not to perform any *shradha*, but bring about reconciliation and peace. She was very proud to welcome the patriots, that night, on the platform who had the right to be heard patiently and respectfully though all of them might not agree with everything they might say. She hoped they would give them an enthusiastic hearing.

A WILD DREAM.

Mr. V. J. Patel said there was no difference about the principle of N.C.O. but the difference was only with regard to the direction in which it should be used. They had to continue their constructive programme along with other things. It was a wild dream that the mere fulfilment of constructive programme would win them Swaraj. If the mere abolition of untouchability were to win them Swaraj then they would have to wait at least 50 years. The constructive programme was only an adjunct in the programme for the winning of Swaraj. To get Swaraj they would have to exert some sort of extreme pressure on the Government. They should put such a pressure on Government within one year, by means of a national strike, that they would have no other course left than to make terms with the people. By non-violent N.C.O. he understood physical non-violence and they were only non-violent for the sake of their policy. But he did not mean to do any harm to anybody by physical force. Physical force was precluded from his programme. He was not concerned with hatred or anything of that kind. He wanted to exert extreme pressure on Government to get Swaraj. It was impossible to win their foreign rulers by merely leving them. If they looked to past history and their traditions, they would feel sure that that method was not possible with Englishmen. If they knew of any other way than civil disobedience on a large scale to win Swaraj he would be glad to know of it. Otherwise let them sit quietly and fulfill the constructive programme. He was no believer in responsive co-operation.

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF MORAL METHODS.

Mr. K. Natarajan said he had come into the Congress when all mass civil disobedience and other things were given up and a constructive programme was taken up. Therefore he had not to go back on his views at all. He was in favour of Council entry. Mr. Patel was rather sceptical about moral methods, but the speaker thought that moral methods were the only methods for them. Mr. Rushbrook Williams had said that wild anarchical crimes had ceased in India as a consequence of Mr. Gandhi's idealism having captured the imagination of the people. They must not gauge the value of N.C.O. by success, but it had weaned the people from anarchical crimes. He agreed with the fine article that had appeared that day in "The Chronicle" that the object of N.C.O. was not to paralyse the Government, but to make it superfluous. Unless they abolished untouchability they would never be able to keep Swaraj, even if it were offered them that day. Therefore, the constructive programme was essential for them. The local bodies and Councils offered them a political education of some value and it was no use giving them up. The Bardoli programme was a most useful thing and they should carry it through. He wanted to go into the Councils not with a view to wrecking them, for they might wreck themselves along with them. It would be a national calamity to have differences in the Congress now and unity could only be secured by means of mutual concessions. It was a critical Congress in their career and they should not wreck it.

"WRECK THE REFORMS."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said those who were persisting in the boycott of councils were doing so, as a matter of prestige. That was to say sensibility against sense, or sense against sensibility. The wrecking of reforms was forced on the country not in a spirit of levity, but because of the defiance of Government to popular will. So long as the defiance of public opinion continued, so long as the present policy continued, the paralysing of Government was essential. There was no dishonesty in wrecking reforms, and Mr. Jayaker believed in obstruction, given the cause for it. The self-respect of the nation was above everything, even above the Bardoli programme. So long as there was untouchability there could be no Swaraj. But even that could be removed sooner by going into the Councils. No paper had written more strongly against the military burden than "The Chronicle" the great organ of N.C.O. The country had to foot a bill of 150 crores during the last three years merely because they had boycotted the Councils. That meant 10 crores of rupees in interest, which again meant starvation of millions, and under it the future generations would be ground down. What would they answer the future generations for this? If they had sent the proper men into the Councils they would have prevented that waste. Twenty-five thousand men in jails were not enough for a population of 30 crores. Lakhs were required for such a vast population. Taxation without representation was robbery and in that spirit he asked them to allow him to go into the Councils. Government was going on and they were going in the opposite direction. Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man in India, but even their respect for him should not deter them from doing their duty. And that duty told them clearly to wreck the reforms.

Mr. Roy Sampat and others also supported entry into the Councils.

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

GUJARAT'S UNQUESTIONED FAITH.

SUCCESS OF PICKETING IN AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

A public meeting was held last night when various speakers urged upon the necessity of sticking to Mr. Gandhi's programme and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel said that there were doubts not about the faith of Gujerat in Mr. Gandhi's programme but about her capacity to carry it out successfully. She had not merely to boycott foreign cloth but to maintain national schools which were in dire need of money and settle private disputes by arbitration.

Merchants of every locality, except Mackati market who are wholesale dealers have promised not to import foreign cloths for periods of varying duration and it is said that 40 merchants have collected their stock of foreign cloths in the central depot to be sold away at small profit and have promised not to import any foreign cloth during the next year.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTION DISPUTES.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

In connection with the announcement made in the "Chronicle" on Saturday last, regarding the settlement of the dispute over the elections of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress, Committee, it will be of interest to your readers to know that the compromise has been effected and signed by both the parties, and the terms are that—

(1) Both the parties are to be equally represented as office-bearers and members on the executive body of the Provincial Congress Committee;

(2) Both the parties are to be equally represented on the All India Congress Committee;

(3) If the council boycott is passed at the Gaya Congress, the pro-Council party should resign the Office-bearership and membership on the executive body not later than the 31st January 1923;

(4) If the council entry is passed, the other party should resign accordingly.

(5) If a compromise is made at Gaya on the Council question, no party need resign. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has written in the "Kesari" that the anti-Council party apologized for its alleged conduct and thus made a compromise possible. This statement is absolutely unfounded, as may be gathered from the drift of the arbitrators' premable to the compromise. A pro-Council party's local daily has also misunderstood the nature of the compromise.

MAHARASHTRA ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

The following is the summary of the report of the commissioners. Messrs Deshpande and Sen Gupta appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to investigate and finally settle all election disputes in Maharashtra. That out of 33 members of the executive committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee Mr. Jamnadas Mehta shall continue to be its president and that as regards the other office bearers half of them shall be elected by Mr. Paranjpe and the other half by Mr. Mehta and as regards the remaining 22 seats these shall be equally divided half of them being selected by Mr. Paranjpe and the other half by Mr. Mehta district by district and that as regards members from the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Sen Gupta shall fix the number for each party.

CABLE ITEMS.

The verdict at the inquest on Lord Marcus Beresford was "death from natural causes."—Reuter.

Prince George, youngest son of the King, enters this evening the King Edward Hospital for officers, where he may have to undergo an operation for appendicitis.—(B. O. W.)

"THE CONGRESS AND THE MASSES."

(BY L. G. K.).

III.

An attempt has been made in the former articles of this series to point out what really interests the masses. In an agricultural country like India, governed as she is, the most engrossing subject of interest that the vast majority of the people of the country possess, must be, and, in the nature of the case, can be, nothing else but their land-grievances. Matters which become vital issues to other people in self-governing countries, problems of offence and defence, problems of industrial development, of periodic unemployment, do not affect the Indian masses, in any remarkable degree, when with them, recent political custom has been that somebody else, people not belonging to their race, and having no roots in the soil, manage the defence of India, and are not in the habit of asking India's consent when they fight with other people. The Indian soldier in the pay of Britain has no feeling that in accepting military service, he is doing his duty by his country. As regards unemployment and poverty, it is one of the most pathetic evils of Pax Britannica in India, that the Indian masses have come to associate increase of poverty and frequency of famines as a necessary concommitant of foreign rule.

The Moderates and the Masses.

But our Moderate friends, who already imagine that half the governing power in this country has become theirs, as a result of the recent reforms, will roundly take exception to the spirit of these observations and will readily deluge us with an account of their hopes and aspirations with regard to the problem of reducing Indian poverty, and ameliorating the conditions of life in India. They have hopes of Indianising the Services in India, of controlling Indian military expenditure, of obtaining even the power of the purse, as our legislators in the reformed councils, and they aspire to obtaining for India Self-government on Dominion lines, within a very short time, if only the Non-cooperator, the only thorn in their side, will not spoil their chances. Our Moderate Ministers have begun work in right earnest. Except in Assam and the Central Provinces, where owing to the peculiar conditions of these two administrations, the Government is not faced with the unpleasant duty of introducing heavier unpleasant duty of introducing heavier half of Mr. Montagu's Dyarchy has come up to bureaucratic expectations. In province after province, the ministers left in peace by Nationalist criticism, which wisely does not condescend to expose their ruinous policy, by attacking them from within the Councils, and conscious of the too ready support of the vast majority of "Jo-hukums" who fill the present Councils,—have formulated schemes of further taxation, in order to initiate measures to secure wider primary education, better hygiene, and a more rapid industrial development. The masses and the educated Nationalists thoroughly appreciate the Moderate position. The latter realise the mess into which our Moderate legislators are getting and the former will come to realise it as soon as they will have to pay the heavier taxes.

An Opportunity

Here is a splendid opportunity for the Congress Executive of every province, to make the Congress work more effective amongst the masses. We have been recently told, particularly by those who had become Nationalists and Non-cooperators, under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi's wonderful influence, that there remain open for us only two avenues of work, if we are not to march politically *backwards*. There is the Council-entry or there is the practice of mass Civil Disobedience. As it has been declared recently by the C. D. Enquiry Committee that the country is not prepared for embarking upon Mass Civil Disobedience, there is, according to this section of Nationalist opinion, no other avenue open but that of Council entry. This has, of course, caused jubilation in the Moderate Government Coalition. But have those who declare that they will never desert the Nationalist party, although they do not believe that they can fight English irresponsible rule in India, with moral and spiritual weapons alone, have they made serious and sustained efforts to awaken rural India, and to organise Indian Labour? Why is it that Congress work in rural areas, has always to suffer from want of men and from want of funds, and also from want of continuous effort? Why is it that in the United Provinces, during the time when the Nehru family infused vigour and enthusiasm amongst a large band of devoted Congress workers, the Kisans came to know how to articulate their grievances and why is it that lethrgy now supervenes, the moment there are divisions in political opinion amongst the Nationalist leaders in the U. P.? The masses in the U. P. are well aware how dreadful it is for them, to declare themselves on Mahatma Gandhi's side and thus incur the displeasure of the U. P. landlords? Under what conditions of modernised slavery they have to work, can be guessed even from a casual observation not by a Nationalist or a Non-Cooperator but by the very person who made recently such frantic efforts in the U. P. to put down the N. C. O. movement. H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler speaking before the Association of U. P. landlords when they recently gave him a farewell address offered them advice, which he sugar-coated as follows:—"He was glad" he said to observe "that they attached importance to safeguarding the interests of their tenantry, consider[illegible] seventy per cent. of the tota[illegible] In their province was held by tena[illegible] occupancy-right, under conditions which required their *consent to accede in each case the right of occupancy.*" Here is an illuminating explanation of the origin of the Aika movement in U. P. The tenant who has to obtain in every case the right of occupancy from his landlord, cannot have the courage to differ politically from the man who can evict him at his sweet pleasure. It is a mistake to suppose that the masses in U. P. and elsewhere will remain unaffected by Congress teaching, if such teaching is given them in their very homes. If in the U. P. the conditions of land tenure are onerous from the point of view of the tiller of the soil, in other provinces like Madras, there are grievances from which the masses suffer and which hurt their self-respect. There are the odious methods of securing labour to serve out of India, from which the Tamil population suffers and which very few care to understand and remedy. There is the Choukidar tax in Bengal, the Jaglia tax in Berar, the Char and Lepo in Sind, and the vexatious police methods in the Punjab, of which the country had some little knowledge during the Akali struggle. If the Congress were to reverse its policy and agree that the masses should be told that Council entry would either ameliorate their grievances or would wreck the reforms, and bring in a new order of things, would the masses believe in this new teaching?

It is extremely improbable that they would. They might understand the wrecking mentality of the Non-Cooperator who wants to enter the Councils, though they have no faith whatsoever in the mending mentality of the Moderate or of the type of Nationalist who now wants to make an alliance with the Moderate for securing Responsive Cooperation. But the immediate problem which arises in the mass mind is which kind of person is to represent them? Naturally they will never want a man who will agree to further taxation, but the choice of the person will go rather by his caste than by his politics. It is a serious delusion to suppose that the voters enfranchised by Mr. Montagu will be at the mere bidding of any Nationalist with a wrecking mentality, and will not allow themselves to be influenced by any other considerations, such as caste, personal or local interest.

(To be continued.)

TAGORE'S SPIRIT AND IDEAL.

MR. ANDREWS' LECTURE.

At the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday Mr. C F. Andrews delivered an interesting lecture on "Rabindranath Tagore" before a large and representative gathering Rev. J. Mackenzie presiding. Besides ladies of different communities there were a number of students who evinced great interest in the lecture.

Mr. C. F. Andrews began his lecture on the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore, by explaining and illustrating the different stages in the progress of the great Bengal Renaissance, which formed one of the mightiest and noblest chapters in the history of India in the nineteenth century. He said, in the Bengal Renaissance, three figures towered in succession and carried forward the vital movement of regeneration. The first of the three was perhaps the greatest of them all, Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Debendranath Tagore was the next outstanding figure and Rabindranath Tagore the last and the living one.

Mr. C. F. Andrews went on to explain how the poet's early life was fashioned in solitude while he lived on the banks of the Ganges at Shilaida; how he would remain for months together away from human habitationn in a boat moored to the sand banks on the great river; how at last, after twenty years of such a life of retirement, the call came to him to found a school at Santiniketan Asram. He showed further how the school at the Ashram developed under tht poet's guidance in all its quietness and beauty and shaped itself according to the poet's own ideal. Then, one day, like the poet himself, it was startled to find itself world-famous. Educationists came from all parts of the world to study its method and spirit. The school was the embodiment of the poet's spirit and ideal. But the last phase, the speaker said, was perhaps the greatest and most significant of all. For the Santiniketan Asram had now grown from a school to a 'Visvabharati'—a centre of world culture, where students from the East and the West were brought together in a fellowship of work and learning, and the poet was the guide and inspirer of all who came to teach and learn. In spite of his continually failing health and his intense shrinking form coming out into the public gaze Rabindranath Tagore had been obliged to come forward in recent days because of the urgency of the crisis that had arisen. There had been such a rapid growth in the number of thase, who were eager and anxious to come from Europe in order to enter Visvabharati and learn at first hand the spiritual truths which India had to teach them, that new buildings had to be constructed and new funds had to be raised to meet the demands of hospitality which India had never refused to afford to those who came to her shore as seekers after truth. There was also the obvious need of a further increase in the teaching staff, which could only be met by increased expenditure. Mr. Andrews in conclusion sketched out what he held to be the ideal of Santiniketan Asram in the future, according to the poets vision. It was to be a place where all barriers of creed and race and caste and sect would be realised as one. It was to be a place where the ancient ideal of the Upanishads and of Buddha, which contemplated a universal humanity, should be attempted again in modern India under the inspiration of the great poet himself.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TURKEY'S COUNTER PROPOSAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

shall have the same force and value as a decision given in virtue of Art. 13 of the Pact.

(3) The rights acknowledged by the stipulations of these presents as belonging to the non-Muslim Minorities of Turkey are equally acknowledged by the Balkan States and neighbouring Turkey as belonging to the Muslim Minorities living on the whole territory of those countries.

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 18, 7-20 p.m.

The Russian delegation handed in to-day its counter-proposal on the subject of the Straits, amounting to a repetition of the point of view already known in the form of a regulation. The only new point is the acknowledgment of Turkey's right to authorise in exceptional cases, each time by especial public edict, the passage of ships of war below 6000 tons. The Russian project foresees, also, after peace, the conclusion of an international act by the riparian Powers themselves recognising the Black Sea as a closed sea if the regime of the Straits was modified later on.

FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lausanne.—Lord Curzon in the course of expanding the scheme for the freedom of the Straits which was submitted on a printed form to the delegates at the Straits Commission, dwelt on the fact that many Turkish suggestions and objections regarding the original proposals had been met. Among others, the regulation limiting the tonnage of warships passing through the Straits had been altered to the advantage of the Black Sea Powers. Turkey was allowed to send armed forces in transit across the demilitarised zones, the limits of which had been reduced and was also, allowed to organise a system of observation and communication there. Moreover the Turkish fleet retained the right to navigate in the Straits waters, also, to provide necessary defence of the Sea of Marmora.—Reuter.

CURZON ON HIS "EXPERIENCES."

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lausanne.—"In all the conferences which I have attended, I have never had such experience as this!" declared Marquess Curzon to-day. A long and heated discussion in the Straits Commission was evoked by the Russo-Turk proposal to submit to a new Committee a fresh plan which the Allies have termed impossible at this stage. Lord Curzon, who was supported by M. Barrere and M. Garroni, said that it was quite impossible to begin over again and urged that the world was waiting for the result.—Reuter.

STRAITS PROBLEM.

ALLEGATION OF VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Constantinople.—Speaking in the National Assembly at Angora, Reouf Bey, President of the Council of Commissars, said the Government was prepared to accept the standpoint of the Powers with regard to the Straits provided the security of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora was guaranteed. The Government would not accept anything resembling the Capitulations, and refused all liability for the cost of the occupation.

He asserted that the Powers, by occupying Constantinople and allowing the Greeks to land at Smyrna, had violated the armistice. He also alleged that the Armenian labourers employed by the British were raping Turkish women in Gallipoli. Reouf referred to Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau, but was interrupted by a chorus of "May he be cursed." In conclusion, he said that the Government desired peace, but possessed an army second to none which was prepared to carry on its duty.—Reuter.

PROPOSAL FOR COMMISSION OF CONTROL.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lausanne.—It is understood that the Russians are submitting to the Straits Commission a long scheme regarding the Straits practically amounting to a negation of the Allied scheme which is being discussed by the Straits Commission, this afternoon. The Russian scheme proposes, *inter alia*, a Commission of Control with Germany on the board.—Reuter.

GREEK AND ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lausanne.—Especially in view of Ismet Pasha's repeated declarations with regard to the protection of minorities and the solicitude expressed in that connection by the Angora Government, a very painful impression has been created in Conference circles by telegrams from Constantinople reporting a continued exodus of Greeks and Armenians from Asia Minor, stating that the condition of refugees is very distressing and that many women have tramped hundreds of miles of snow from Sivas to Samsum where the Angora authorities have refused to allow Greek steamers to embark the refugees, who were ultimately taken off by British and other steamers. A number of women have arrived in Kenia from the interior in utterly destitute condition and report that they were ill-treated *en route*.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN KENYA

COLONIAL OFFICE INDECISION

ANTI-ASIATIC ATTITUDE OF THE "WHITES."

EAST AFRICA INDIAN CONGRESS APPEAL TO M. P.'S.

Mr. M. A. Desai, President of the East Africa Indian Congress, has addressed the following letter... to preminent Members of Parliament and other public men in England on the subject of the Indian Discontent in Kenya. Mr. Desai urges that the Colony has suffered considerably by the indecision of the Colonial Office and points out that an early satisfactory settlement of the Indian demand is vital to the contentment and prosperity of the Colony.

Sometime about April next, it is anticipated that the general electeion of Kenya will take place, in fact notices are at present appearing in the local gazette notifying intending electors to enrol themselves before April 1st next, if they wish to exercise the right of franchise. Our point is that we situation in Kenya to-day is such that the cannot acquiesce in an election taking place in the near future without the Indians having some voice in that election.

We wish to know the policy of the Colonial Office regarding Indians in Kenya before the election takes place. We have gone as far as possible towards a compromise, but on every hand the settler in opposition has thwarted every attempt at a compromise, and we feel it is higly desirable that a definite decision should be taken as early as possible.

As it is at present, the Colony is suffering because of the indecision of the Colonial Office to come to a decision on, what to Kenya, is a vital question.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Capital that would come to the country is being withheld and confidence in the Colony is at a low ebb. The worst aspect, however, concerns the native. The future of the country, as the Governor, Sir. R. coryndon has so very clearly pointed out more than once, lies with the native, and with the help of this wonderful labour asset of 3,000,000 natives, production will go forward by leaps and bounds.

As you are aware the country is purely agricultural, and if the country is to liquidate its liabilities it has to get down to work and to employ the native in every branch of agricultural work. At present some few thousands of natives are working for Europeans, whilst the bulk are on the reserves tilling their own shambas, but the latter till only enough to keep themselves going. They have got to be educated to the point that it is not enough to till the land for their own immediate needs, but that something better, grander and nobler is required of them. By this means only can an expert trade in maize (which is the burden of the settler's song just now) be built up.

The native knows perfectly well of the dispute between the two communities, both of whom he regards at present as his superiors and his mind is puzzled as to what to do. If both were working in common then the native would have no qualms and some order out of chaos might be achieved.

In the meantime he is suffering badly. Amenities of fire he has non; nothing has been done to direct his efforts into the proper channel or to teach him the duties of mankind. Missionary societies of every denomination have tried to teach him. All that they have achieved is to detribalise him and make him become a wary individual seeking livelihood without work. That is not the missionaries' fault; it is due to the psychology of the native.

As you are aware we seek four things. They are:—

1. The right to vote as British subjects possessing equal rights with other British subjects.

2. The right to live our life in our way wherever we like, providing we are not usurping the rights of anyone else.

3. The right to purchase land in the Highlands for purely agricultural and pastoral work.

4. The throwing open of the Civil Service for the promotion of Asians to the higher posts in the country and for their appointment to such posts from India.

These being granted we will undertake to bear our burden towards the country and i Government.

As regards the first, we feel sure that yo will agree that as we are a tax-paying community and, in fact, pay more taxes than any other community save the native, we are entitled to some say in the elections as to who should represant us, as those elected persons will have some say in the spending of our money. It is fully appreciated that educational qualifications may be prescribed and if such is the case then we ask to be informed what those qualifications are to be. This applies to both the Legislative and Municipal Councils, on the former of which we are represented by a hopeless minority and on the latter of which we are not represented at all. In Nairobi, Indians have also to pay a considerable amount in Municipal rates.

SEPEGATION.

The point next referred to above deals with segregation. We fail to see why anyone who can afford to do so should not be allowed to live where he likes, providing he has due regard for his neighbour and that person's privileges. There need be no fear on the part of Europeans regarding segregation. Time and again it been proved that where such facilities have been given, there still existed the law of natural segregation (you have it in London). Very few will live in uncongenial surpoundings or out of their environment. In this connection we would point out that the Principal Medical Officer of the Colony, with the advice of his Sanitation staff, has stated in the Legislative Council that he had no objection to raise against non-segregation.

With regard to civil servants, the Indians Goans (Portuguese Indians) and Natives form the bulk of the employees, but whatever capabilities they possess they are confined to the subordinate grades only. Appointments to the superior grades are invariably filled up with Europeans, indeed it is common knowledge that there is no bar save the bar of colour. Asians have proved themselves capable of filling the higher positions and doing most difficult and responsible work during their senior's absence time and again, but so far they have never been appointed permanently to such positions. Naturally, this state of affairs has made the Asian Civil Service discontented. In the November issue of the "Indian Colonial" you will observe that the settlers' Parliament has succeeded in getting a one-sixth reduction off the Asiatic staff pay. This is a cut of wages, not of allowances as in the case of Europeans. An attempt to cut a further one-sixth was defeated owing to a split in the Settlers' Camp.

We submit it is essential from the point of view of economy and efficiency that the better class of Indian should be brought to this Colony and, that can only be done by tarowing open the higher appointments to Indians by merit, or direct from India where local merit does not warrant such distinction.

ON THE BRINK OF BANKMPTY.

With regard to taking a share in the bearing of the burden of the Colony, we would point out that the country is very heavily in debt, in fact it is on the verge of bankrupcty, and a portion of the debt (a large portion) will fall on the Indian community. The Asians are prepared to shoulder their part of the burden if only they had the full common rights. They are taxed but do not grumble. They suffer many little inconvaniences, which are common knowledge to all but do not complain; how much more cheerfully would such sacrifices be made if Indians knew they were to have a legitimate say in the spending of the money they contribute.

At the present time it is "take all and give nothing" as far as the settler element is concerned, and this position is fast becoming intolerable. Therefore, we appeal to you to try and get a settlement of the Kenya Indian question without delay, as we really cannot stand and watch another election go by without some form of franchise. That would only mean shelving the question for another three years.

The settlers, as you know, appear to have intimidated the Colonial Office with threats of violence if Indians are granted their full rights as British subjects, but that is neither a sound nor sane principle for the Colonial Office to adopt. It has created a bad impression amongst the Indian community and the natives, and has given the settlers a false air of triumph and encouragement. Such we feel sure was not intended but it remains a fact. Consequently, British prestige amongst the Indians and Natives has fallen and will take long before it can regain its old respect.

The Indian attitude on the last point is if the settlers wish to use violence, let them; we do not mind. The present trend of the major portion of the Indian community is towards non-co-operation, including non-payment of taxes. That, once started, would have a disastrous effect upon the natives and would prove highly detrimental to the Colony; it might easily prove fatal.

There are other minor matters but these are only details and can be settled easily once the major issue is cleared up.

We, therefore, ask you to use your influence and do all you can to see that Kenya is lifted out of the shadow in which it is struggling and help it to become a free, great producing and contented country seeking only the happiness and contentment of all and the advancement of the British Empire. If a decision is much longer deferred, the greater will be the discontent amongst the Asiatics and the less easy to appease.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIAL MEETING.

Mr. Mulkhraj, Financial Secretary, Jallaiwala Bagh Memorial Fund, wires from Amritsar:—In order to consider the various affairs connected with the Jallianwala Bagh, meeting of the members will be held at on the 25th inst. As very important questions are to be decided it is expected that all the members will make it a point to attend the meeting.

ALL-INDIA BAHAI CONVENTION.

KARACHI, Dec. 18.

The third All-India Bahai Convention will commence its sittings at the Khalikdina Hall, Karachi, on the 27th instant. M. Paul Richard, the distinguished French writer, will open the Convention. Arrangements for the reception of delegates are completed, and a programme of international interest has been drawn up

(Continued from column 6.)

gress work, do make me feel disheartened. But, with all that, the Congress has still sufficient hold upon the imagination, sympathy and affections of the people that I believe, if only we could sink all our differences, be franker and acknowledge our failures, openly and readily, and from time to time adjust the Congress activities to the necessities of the hour and with due regard to the capacity of the people, we would easily survive the present situation in Congress politics and emerge as a more efficient body.

What do you think of the practicability of Civil Disobedience?

I thought at one time when leaders and workers talked of it, that they really meant it. Now, I am quite clear that everybody is against it. They have discouraged the people by incessantly talking about the unpreparedness and unfitness of the country for Civil Disobedience. Unless, now, the Indian community in eaih province is as strongly organised as the Sikh community, Civil Disobedience is out of the question, and the Civil Disobedience Committee has wisely ruled it out.

CONGRESS POLITICS.

MR SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S GLOOMY REVIEW

COUNCIL WORK ENTIRELY FUTILE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General and President of the Madras District Congress Committee, who has just recovered after a long illness, was still looking very weak when I sought an interview with him for "The Chronicle." He was mentally disturbed at the present Congress politics, and was deeply concerned about the future of the Congress. He told me later that he was himself about to make a statement to the press. I trust, however, that the following interview will be interesting and valuable to your readers.

Do you want any change in the present Congres sprogramme?

Certainly.

What sort of a change would you desire?

I would be for the boycott of British goods. I would also be in favour of capturing all the electorates but not in favour of *entry* into the Councils. I would make non-cooperation part of the creed itself.

Are you, then, of opinion that the constructive programme of the Congress has been a failure?

I think that the constructive programme, admirable as it is from a social or economic point of view, has failed to obtain that response from the people that was expected. And it is no wonder, when we see that there is no *non-cooperation* in the constructive programme—no kind of extremism in it. It is neither a preparation for civil disobedience, nor will it ever lead to Swaraj. In my opinion, that programme will have to be carried out even after Swaraj has been obtained. It does not rouse the people. Instead of widening the circle of Congre influence, it tends to restrict it. And is a safe shelter for workers and people who do not want fight with Government. It has got this further disadvantage of disuniting our own people, of having made indulge in mutual recrimination and having brought the whole Congress work to the present state of standstill.

How do you explain the enthusiasm for the constructive programme in the beginning, I mean after the Bardoli decision was arrived at

I don't know there was much enthusiasm in the beginning. I think, on the contrary, that the Bardoli decision was received with ominous silence by the great public as well as by most Congressmen. Enthusiasm in favour of Khaddar, as a novel thing, carried it on for some time, and I believe Khaddar has come to stay. But that does not at all mean that either Khaddar alone, or any other item of the constructive programme, is sufficient to sustain the intense political feeling that is necessary to make the Swaraj movement a success.

CAPTURE THE ELECTORATE.

Well, you are entirely against Council entry?

Personally, after my own experience in the Council in this province, I have formed the conviction that Council work is entirely futile. It will not lead to Swaraj, or anything near it. There is no possibility of a disciplined party being formed in this province, at any rate, in connection with the Council entry animated by a common purpose. But I adhere to the views which I expressed before the Civil Disobedience Committee that the electorates must be captured, either by enrolling the majority of them as Congressmen or through elections. In order to preserve unity among Congressmen, which seemed to me even then precarious, I suggested as a compromise, before the C. D. C., the three conditions on which *alone* Council entry may be permitted, which have been embodied in the recommendations of the three members of the Committee who were in favour of Council entry. I am against any form of cooperation inside the Council, which is what I am afraid, some of those who want Council entry appear to agree to. Council entry should not be anything but technical. Only on two conditions Council entry can be agreed to as a *compromise*. I see that quite a number of people are against even this kind of compromise. One of them is: the seats may be captured, but the Councils may not be entered. This is what I prefer. The other, but less unobjectionable form of it, is to allow a technical Council entry under conditions which make cooperation impossible.

May I, then, take it that you will work for some sort of a compromise and for unity in the Congress?

I don't know whether I will be able to do much. But that is what I must strive for, as indeed everyone ought to.

On the whole, you seem to take a gloomy view of the situation?

Yes. The disharmony amongst the Congressmen at the present moment, the want of sufficient response by the people to the constructive programme and the practical aloofness of the wealthy and educated sections of the community from active Con-

(Continued on column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Coast Ports ..	22071	41960	—19889
Total	28195	45152	—16957
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 18th Dec. 1922.			
Europe	184037	196501	—12464
China	6704	55550	—48846
Japan	313344	409895	—96542
Coast Ports	* 10068	6252	+3816
Total ..	514213	668196	—153983
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	7786	9477	—1691
China, Japan & Coast Ports	900	12369	—12469

* Including 301 bales for U. S. America.

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on	31st August 1922.	30th Sept. 1922.	31st Oct. 1922.	30th Nov. 1922.
In District Treasuries ..	3,31,48	3,40,94	3,53,77	3,54,87
With the Imperial Bank of India ..	25,37,06	1,61,91	13,18,23	13,24,86
Total ..	30,68,54	7,11,35	16,72,60	16,79,73

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-7-0.
Bars Gold forward, 25-5-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 25-2-9.
Bars Silver ready, 80-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 97-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 78-15-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate.—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 31/32.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 31/32.
On London.—
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 408.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 433.
Bank's buying D. D. 428.
On Japan.—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 158½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 154.
On Singapore.—
Bank's selling D. D. 177.
On New York.—
Bank's selling D. D. 329.
London Gold ready sh. 88-6.
London Silver ready d. 30-8.
London Silver forward d. 30-1.
Tone of silver—Dull—India and China bought and sold. Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, $ 4.64-5/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 62.70.
Swiss Exchange, 24.59
Belgium Exchange, 68.50.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 91.10.
German Exchange, Mrks. 29000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds dut 1926, 100/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67/8
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed steady due to speculative purchases.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 97, Central 33, Tata Bank 15xd. and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 40, Birla Mills 52/8, By-Cotton 835, By-Dyeing 1280, Bradbury 900, Cent-India 3425, Century 590, Colaba Land 1760, Coorla 175, Crescent 367/8, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphinston 90, Fazulbhoy 1050, Gokak 170, Ind-Bleaching 215, Indore Malwa 557/8, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 500, Khatao 387/8, Kohinoor 1750, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhavrao Scd. 160, Madhowji 340, Mathuradas 600, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 210, Morarji 5000, New Great 360, New City 485, Pabani 560, Pearls 787/8, Phoenix 740, Shapurji 201/4, Simplex 462/8 Standard 1900, Swan 780, Swadtshi 3240, Tata Mill 780 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 3?2/8, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 127/8, Bt-Burma Pet. 7, B. Tramway 97/- Bundi Cement 22, Ind-Cement 200, Katni Ord. 200 Katni Defd. 975, New India 15/8, Tata Iron Ord. 42/8, Tata Iron Defd. 108/12, Tata Hydro 700, Tata Oil 31/4 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Dec. 19, 4-50 p.m.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rate
Indore Malwa..	550	557-8	..	557-8
Colaba ..	..	..	..	1750
Crescent ..	362-8-0	367-8	..	370
Kohinoor ..	1715	1745	..	1745
Nagpore Ordy.	3380	3450	..	3430
New Great ..	542-8-0	550	..	550
Pearl ..	777-8-0	785	..	790
Phoenix ..	..	..	..	740
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	825
Bombay Dyeing ..	12-40	1275	..	1282-8
Sir Shapoorji ..	197-8-0	202-8	..	202-8
Simplex ..	447-8-0	462-8	..	462-8
Swan ..	..	..	..	900
Swadeshi ..	3225	3250	..	3235
Century ..	585	595	..	595
Alcock ..	..	..	..	350
Indian Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	200
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	..	2 00
Katni Cement Defd. ..	..	..	..	1000
Tata Steel Defd. ..	106-4-0	112-8	..	110
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	..	..	..	45
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	22
Bombay Burma, Old ..	..	..	..	440
Bombay Burma, New ..	..	..	..	126-4
Bombay Steam, Ordy. ..	..	..	..	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	96-4-0	..	..	97-8
Central India Mining ..	..	..	..	22-12
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	30

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec 19th

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi:—	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34/40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	..
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No 5292/5293:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 9
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	..
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 0
Salite —	
Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill, Century mill:—	
No. 1126 per piece	15 0 0
No. 1284 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	..
Kastoorchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0
Remarks:—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Dec. 19th

	Market Rate
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-31/32
Bank Demand	1-3 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-5 32
For. Demand	400
merican Dollars	329
ashang Dollars	171
Shanghai	231
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	177

Market steady.

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Merchants interested in the line and stockists please apply with Bank references for particulars to
STALWAREN
C/o The Paper.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec 19th

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	7 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	7 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 8 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, White 85-15	20 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	63 0 0	..
Teelseed Black ..	60 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 0 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	13 4 0
Safflowseed	6 10 0	7 0 0
Barley	34 0 0	..
Jaswarseed	53 0 0	10 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready	Delivery 35 0 0	5 2 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May ..	7 7 9
Linseed May ..	12 7 6

MILL-STORES.

Dec. 19.

The quotations are:—
Healds Rs 1-15-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 10-0-0 (18 oz.).
Roller Cloth Rs. 9-0-0 (16 oz.).
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4-6-0 (62).
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5-0-0 (72).
Warper Bobbin Rs. 84-0-0 (5x3½).
Conical Firn. Rs. 18-0-0 (5"—wilson).
Ring Rabbett Rs. 13-0-0 (5"—Japan).
Welft-pirn Rs. 8-0-0 (6" Varnished).
Slubbings Rs. 30-0-0 (Japan).
Rovings Rs. 29-0-0 (Japan).
Bandings Rs. 1-1-0.

CHEMICALS.

Dec. 19.

The quotations are:—
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride 3-120.
Bichromate Potash 53-0-0.
Bichromate Soda 44-0-0.
Brown Sugar Lead 31-8-0.
Litharge 35-0-0.
Aniline Salt 0-6-9.
Antemony Salt 0-13-0.
Caustic Soda 32-8-0.
Bleaching Powder 17-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide 21-8-0.

NORWEGIAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

'.Norges Bank's" balance sheet date 31/10 shows that the Bank note circulation is practically unchanged in comparison with the preceding month, being 383.4 milion kroner.
The private banks' balance sheet to date 30/9 shows that the decline in loans continued from 3.294.7 million kroner on 31/8 to 3.259.7 million kroner on 30/9. Deposits dropped during the same period from 3.035.5 million kroner to 3.003.8 million kroner.
The price level is only a trifle lower than it was in the preceding month. According "Okonomisk Revy" the index figure for the price level is 221.1 as against 224.7 in the previous month. Foodstuffs, artificial fertiliser, iron and building materials show a decline, while the rest remain practically unaltered.
The foreign exchange market has been very excitable, but at the close foreign currencies showed a weak tendency. The cause of this was the Hague arbitration judgment whereby the American Government is bound to pay 12 million kroner dollars to a group of Norwegian shipowners in respect of ships requisitioned during the war.
A new State loan of 18 million dollars has been raised in New York. Out of this, 5 million dollars are to be applied to the conversion of the State loan of 1916, which falls due in February 1923, while the rest will be employed in continuing railway construction. The loan carries 6 per cent interest, and is exempt from repayment during the first 10 years, after which it will be repaid in the course of 20 years.

SHARE FLUCTUATIONS.... ...

Bank shares were firm at the beginning of the month but later became very weak chiefly owing to the reconstruction of Andersens and Bergens Kreditbank A/S. The capital has in this case been written down from 70 to 28 million kroner, while 50 million kroner has been subscribed as responsible loan capital chiefly by the State's help. "Norges Bank", and to a lesser degree the various large banks have also participated in this.
The market for shipping shares was rather more lively, with rising rates on the shares interested in the Hague arbitration judgment.
As regards the timber market it may be noted that pitprops showed a tendency to rise at the beginning of October, but prices now keep at about 125 per std. c.i.f. East Coast of England. Some specifications stipulate better prices. Mine timber is 55 per load c.i.f. East Coast.
For dressed deals and boards the prices are firm, but the exporters hope for better prices. Sales to Bristol have been effected at £21-10-0 for redwood and £20-10-0 for whitewood. As the stocks are comparatively small and the sellers therefore expect an advance in prices, while at the same time the buyers are cautious not much business has been done. The Continent is holding back, but constant enquiries come from Australia and South Africa is likewise a safe customer.
The market for mechanical pulp has improved and sales, for instance to U.S.A., have been quite satisfactory. The fluctuations of the exchange have however introduced an element of uncertainty. There has been some rise in the prics of mechanical pulp but this has been neutralised by the rise of the krone. The demand has been very lively, but sales on the contrary have not been particularly large.
The paper market has not exhibited specially interesting features, but quotations from "news" have been rising, while "kraft" is firm.
The canning industry is in a very favourable position, as good supplies of raw materials have been received of late.
The fat herring fishery only yielded a poor return in October, viz., 40,000 crans (60,000 hectolitres)
The mackerel fishery is in progress, and exports, specially to America, have been very lively.
The bristling fishery was very good at the beginning of the month

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	h. in.
Tu	19	m 11 33	27 4	19	m 5 50	18 4
		.. ..	.. ..		5 34a	14 10
W	20	m 0 27	30 0	20	m 6 32	18 3
		0 16a	27 0		6 17a	15 5
Th	21	m 1 7	29 7	21	m 7 14	18 4
		0 59a	26 7		6 48a	14 3
F	22	m 1 44	29 0	22	m 7 56a	18 7
		1 4 a	25 0		7 22	17 2
S	23	m 2 18	28 2	23	m 8 28	19 0
		2 5a	23 2		7 54a	18 2
M	25	m 3 25	26 6	25	m 10 6	19 7
		4 3a	23 11		92 2a	20 2

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER 19222.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3448-20—Mulia and M. Nanee N Bharucha
4269-20—Khunderao L and M. Jerup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholker and Co.
5415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Husein Nansey Cassum, Tha koredas and D.
4398-20—Andrade and Co, Aleixo Sentana Lobo, L G Bedford, Manilal and K.
4429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G
9128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co. Ltd Markandavan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S.
1391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Trilokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.
1611/20777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr, Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and Co
9448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co
9184-20—Kanga and S, Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.
9157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr, Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
9498-20—Jehangir and S, Mahomedally Abulalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M.
8582-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.
3569-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.
8579-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsing rao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H
8721-20—Shamrao M and H. Atmaram Tunaji Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.
8571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skinners and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.
1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.
804-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonbhoy Jivabhai Thanawal la, Smetham B and L.
805-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonalli Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.
2257-22—Edgelow G W and Co Raghavji Purshottam v Keshavji Hirji Bhojraj others, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

1418-22—Dasur and Co, Cecilia Constance Rodgers v James Hope Nelson Rodgers J. P. Wallace and Co.
2915-22—J. P. Wallace and Co. James Hope Nelson Rodgers v Cecilia Constance Rodgers Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1580-22—Craigie B. and C. Millers Timber Trading Co. v Haji Bachoo Varaya and others, Payne and Co.
2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and others, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CUASES (RENT SUIT).

3610-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Jamnadas Chagandal and others, Ramdas Gajadhar.
3839-22 Mantri and Co, Gulam Abbas Shaik Gulam Husein v Faizullabhai Abdul Kadar.
3464-22—Purnanand and C and J, Vazir Haji Contractor v Ardeshir M Irani.
2958-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Coorji, Raghavayya N and Co.
3328-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Munshi Mohmad Tungekar and ors v Shiavux D Davar, Vachha and Co.
5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Kanjidas Lalloobhai v Baburad Ganesh and others, Manilal and K.
5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and others, Manilal and Kher.
5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Lalloobhai v Govind Atmaram and others, Manilal and K.
3885-22—Motichand and D, Tribhowandas Lowjidas v J C P Andrade.
3909-22—Purnanand C and J, Ebrahim Thaverbhai v Yemkorbai widow, Dabholkar and Co.
2445-22—Nanu H and Co, Esmailji Ebrahim Kurwa and another v Vallibhoy Esoofbhai and others.
3248-22—Smetham B and L, Allarakhia Rahimtulla v Shanker Jawaji Parsekar and others, Payne and Co.
3616-22—Payne and Co, Khunderao Ramchandra and others v Gulamalli Mahomed Husein and others, Raghava N and Co
3671-22—Javeri and Co, Haji Jusab Haji Peermahomed and others v Esta and Sion Co., Hiralal and Co.
3961-22—Merwanji K and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Mistri v P Lyons, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

3423-19—Malvi M E and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.
1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhanabai widow, Pandia and Co.
496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivanji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.
1688-22—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.
3629-22—Malvi M E and Co, Nandkissore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandlal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.
3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia, Mulla and Mulla.
1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dalal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.
3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.
2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Burjorji Bomanji Jessawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.
3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Ahmed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.
3763-22 Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetpore walla, M B Chothia and Co.
4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co. and another, Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.
898-20—Malvi M E and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Rai Awabai widow and anr, Mulla and M.
1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi v Currim Jiwan, Payne and Co.
1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Damodhar Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.
1406-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Bhagwandas Callianji, Ferreira and V.
3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (in Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadar Wadia G and Co.
3382-22—Purnanand C and J, Sugrabai wife of Shaik Alibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dohadwala v Sukinabai widow and anr, Purnanand and C, Motichand and D.
4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yeshwant Vishnu Nene v Kedarmal Bharmal, Hiralal and Co.
3219-22—Mantri and Co, Esmail Ramji and Co v Meheralli Ladak Nathoo, Khandwalla and Chh.
2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudmai Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.
3081-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahim Jaffer Allarakhia v Esak Haji Suleman, Patca, Ardeshir H D and Co.

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MR. J. M. MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day I read the letter of one Mr. Atre on behalf of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the Totaya or pseudo-Maratha who has been allowed to be the President of the Maharashtra P. C. C. Mr. Atre seems to have come from Poona and is suffering from the tertiary complaint of mendacity. I am not up to writing to the Press but Mr. Atre's spirit was too much to allow me to lie down. Mr. Mehta has forfeited the confidence of the whole Marathi-speaking community of Girgaum. People can judge the truth of the Councilwalas when they have to seek the aid of the Associated Press and even the police. The myth of the Mahatma's followers having committed violence was bolstered up by the Gaekwarwada Cabal and was left unrefuted by the partiality of Mr. Sengupta and the weakness of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande. Had the Dastane Party committed a single piece of violence, we should have heard of a dozen arrests and riot cases. Had the meeting under Mr. Dastane's presidentship been rowdy, as alleged, the police officer would at once have rushed in and cleared the meeting. Unfortunately the whole affair has been smothered to the delectation of the Pro-Council Minority. Mr. Atre makes so much of a non-member being elected President of the M. P. C. C. According to the arrangement effected at the instance and with the assent of the Mehta party the same non-member has been made the Vice-President. What has Mr. Atre to say to that? But Mr. Atre is so blinded by the lure of Counils that he cares a pin's head for truth.

At the last election I was a voter of D Ward. I was ill on the polling day and Mr. J. M. Mehta did not supply conveyances. Yet I took all the trouble of going to the Gowalia Tank and cast all my five votes in Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's favour. Ever since the 1st of August, I have been smiting my cheeks every time I remember my casting votes in favour of Mr. Mehta. This year I am not a voter of D Ward to my regret. But if it be possible—that is if I get the necessary funds and have the needful strength by then, I shall do all I can to make Mr. Jamnadas's attempt to represent the Dakshani community a failure. His conduct at Virar has aroused the indignation of every Marathi-speaking resident barring a few partisans. I know my weakness, both in wealth and health. I know I have no motorcar. But it has to be brought home to Mr. Mehta (whose mother-tongue is not Marathi) that he cannot misbehave himself with impunity. The jumbling of Mr. Motiwala's name with Mr. Mehta's is not to be of any use—apart from the fact that Mr. Motiwala stands from the C Ward. During Lokamanya's epoch, the Marathi-speaking community of Bombay had to look for lead to Poona: but now that position is changed. They are now a self-reliant class. I join my voice—for whatever I am worth—to that of the "Maratha" for asking my co-linguists not to waste a single vote on Mr. J. M. Mehta.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

THE MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

A FARCE OF A DECISION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Mahatma Gandhi was proposed to be appointed the Sole Executive Authority of the Indian National Congress in special circumstances, there was a howl from some quarters. Those quarters were generally Oligarchies accustomed to use powers unquestioned and found their occupation gone on account of Mahatma's setting up a real democracy. Since Mahatma's incarceration the cliques and the oligarchies are trying to reassert themselves. During the two months between 15th August and 15th October there was an amount of movement behind the veil which forced upon so honourable a man as Mr. Rajgopalachariar the necessity to go against the presumed canons and note the fact of the conversation of certain members of the C. D. Committee in their Report. It is the general experience that autocracy is far better than oligarchy. That bitter experience is just now the lot of Marathas in a poignantly special degree. After having behaved at Virar in a manner unusual even with the mandarians of the bureaucracy, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, with the aid of the sublest wire-puller of Maharashtra, was able to impose upon the Working Committee that in connection with the elections of the Maharashtra P. C. C. there was only a controversy requiring adjudication or adjustment. For that purpose two commissioners were appointed—one a good but weak man and the other a frankly partial man. Mr. Sen Gupta was easily able to win over Mr. Deshpande. The two together agreed to do something that was neither within their scope nor expected of them. Instead of deciding the main question whether the meeting held under the Presidentship of Mr. Dastane at the place and hour fixed by the ex-president Mr. Mehta was properly held, the Commissioners placed themselves—with some more gentlemen—in the place of the electors. Setting aside all elections, they have nominated members to represent the electors. To put it bluntly: an oligarchy had set up another oligarchy to represent democracy. This is not only high-handed but it also bound to deirate from the moral authority of the Congress which was taken to its pinnacle by the Mahatma.—Yours etc.

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SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON'S CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT INDORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 19.

The inaugural meeting of the 17th All-India Conference of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was held under the presidentship of Diwanikhas Rao Bahadur Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar, Home Minister, Indore State, at 2-30 p.m. yesterday. Dr. Sharungpani welcomed the delegates who had come from various places. The President in delivering his speech impressed upon a more scientific consideration of the present medical system before being driven to accept new treatments and different systems of medicine and exhorted the audience to combine eastern and western medicine on approved logical basis and then take the best of each to benefit the profession and the public. The proceedings terminated for to-day with a vote of thanks to the President.

A Correspondent wires from Cawnpore:—The defamation suit filed against Pandit Shrikrishna Dutt Paliwal, the Editor of "Pratap" will be taken up on 5th January 1923.

ALL-INDIA HORSE SHOW.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

During the forthcoming Imperial Delhi Horse Show at Delhi from 17th to 20th January, 1923, it is proposed to hold a representative meeting of all interested in horse-shows and horse-breeding and other kindred matters. Among the subjects for discussion will be (a) a Light Horse Breeders' Association for All-India; (b) a Central Horse Show Society organised on the analogy of the Indian Polo Association which controls and advises polo clubs concerning all matters in regard to polo generally; (c) Show Jumping Association for India; and (d) preparation of a stud book in India. The attendance of persons interested in these subjects is cordially invited and views in writing are also solicited by Lieut.-Col. W. Anderson, Secretary, Imperial Delhi Horse Show.

Denver.—Three bandits shot one of the guards transferring two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold from the United States mint to the local branch of the Federal Reserve Bank and escaped with the entire booty. The guard is not expected to recover.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA KAYESTHA CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 18.

The 29th All-India Kayestha Conference will meet at Meerut on 25, 26 and 27th December and over one thousand delegates have been registered. All arrangemen including lodging and boarding arrangements have been satisfactorily made. The season is cold and intending visitors should bring sufficient warm clothings. The Reception Committee earnestly desires all Kayesthas from all Provinces to join in large numbers.

A Karachi message of December 18th says: A meeting of the General Committee of the Prince of Wales Fund presided over by the Commissioner of Sind on Saturday passed vote of condolence at the death of George Brich M. B. E., Hon. Secretary and a vote of thanks on Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Presiden of the Municipality, Mr. Measan Lea, O. B. E., Mr. E. B H Areand the Late Mr. G Birch and A. H. Mama for conspicuous services in connection with the Prince's visit. The meeting further resolved to hand over Rs. 50,000 to the D. J. College Sind for the Engineering Department and Rs. 10,000—the Donation of Sir Jehangir Kothari to the Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association."—A. P.

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SGT. ANDREWS' TRIAL.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COIMBATORE, Dec. 18.

Sergeant Andrews' trial was resumed today at 12 noon, before the District Magistrate. There were many European ladies and gentlemen present to witness the proceedings.

With the cross-examination of nine prosecution witnesses the evidence was closed.

As there were certain discrepancies in the statements of certain witnesses before the Knapp Committee and in the Court, Mr. Grant insisted on having the original record of depositions before the Committee.

And the trying Magistrate accordingly wired to the Madras Government to send them, as soon as possible, to enable the use of these records.

The case has been adjourned till Friday.

MAGISTRATE INSPECTS VAN.

As soon as the Court rose for the day Mr. H. E. Braidwood, I.C.S., District Magistrate, accompanied by the Prosecutor and the Counsel for the accused, proceeded to the railway station where the ill-fated M. S. M. van (L. V. 1711) was brought according to the orders of the District Magistrate on the application of Mr. Nugent Grant. It was pointed out that the size of meshes was 18 inches by one inch in that van, whereas in the others it was six. Attention of the District Magistrate was drawn to the fact that the paint on the meshes had been unwashed, and, secondly, that one hole of about 1½ inches length with half an inch width has now been made. The District Magistrate observed that it was most extraordinary that no one attempted to inspect the meshes.

JAMSHEDPUR SETTLEMENT.

ALLEGED BREACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

The General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, in the course of a press note states that here is no truth in the statement recently published from Jamshedpur that the Tatas' management accepted no other terms except non-reduction of pay, and adds that victimisation has been resorted to making it a breach of settlement, and a wire has been despatched to Mr. Baij Nath, by Mr. Chaman Lal stating that unless the terms of the settlement are honoured the men will be forced to declare a general strike.

END OF DERBY SWEEPSTAKE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CACUTTA, Dec. 18.

The third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Mrs. Guest charged J. H. Crops with having, as alleged, cheated her in respect of a ticket in the Derby sweep which had been organised by the Dalhousie Athletic Club. I was alleged that the complainant bought a ticket which drew the first prize and which, by misrepresentation, was taken by the accused who drew the money. The Magistrate held that the accused had committed no criminal offence and acquitted him.

CONVICTED OF NEGLIGENT USE OF REVOLVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Ram Ekbal Sing, an ex-sepoy in the employ of late Rai Radha Charan Pal, was charged with causing the death of Radha Charan's cousin by negligently handling a loaded revolver which accidentally went off. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment.

A Correspondent wires from Rawalpindi under date 18th:—Sardar Gopalsingh of Sangri, member, Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 100 fine under sections 117, 124-A and 153 A in connection with Guru-Ka-Bagh affair

* * * *

A Karachi message of December 18th says: "Major General Sir Herbert Holman K. C. B. has arrived to take command of the Sind—Rajputani District. Major General C. W. G. Richardson C. B. departs to-morrow to take command of the Poona District." A. P.

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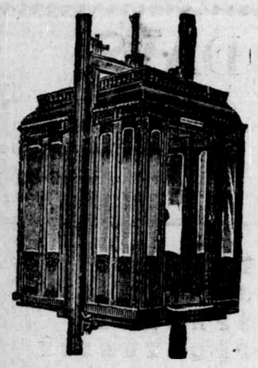

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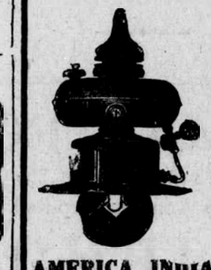

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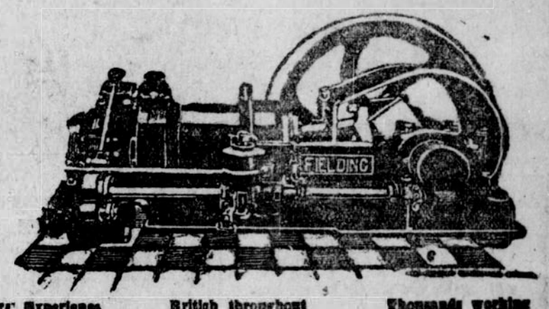

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